FBIS DAILY REPORT

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YAKHONTOV ON U.S. FOES OF DETENTE, FRG TIES, MIDEAST

LD161031Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Yuliy Yakhontov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The course of international development in recent years has broken down the usual seasonal schedules and concepts. Even at the height of the summer vacation period strenuous life in the world arena does not halt for a single day. One important event succeeds another, and the states' diplomatic activity does not ease up. The past week has also confirmed this.

On 7 August, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met wth N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, in the Crimea.

The WPC has issued a statement calling for the continuation throughout the world of the mass demonstrations against nuclear weapons. The culmination of these demonstrations, the WPC statement says, will be acoordinated widespread campaign on 1 September, which the WPC has proclaimed as international peace day.

The fifth meeting of representatives of the two countries' sister cities was held in Kiev on the 30th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The attention of the world public this week has been riveted on the government crisis in Portugal, the events in the Near East and the imperialist states' maneuvers around the Rhodesian problem.

There Is No Alternative

The press of the socialist states and other countries this week has continued to comment extensively on the friendly meetings and talks in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of a number of fraternal parties and states.

The significance of these meetings cannot be overestimated. They promote the broad mutual exchange of opinions on current problems of the socioeconomic development and sociopolitical life of the countries of the socialist community and on questions of intensifying and expanding cooperation between the fraternal parties. In the course of close contact a coordinated policy is elaborated which is aimed at consolidating the positions of world socialism and the cause of peace and the people's security.

These meetings show again and again that the socialist countries have the same aims and a common, collectively elaborated strategy, and that they assess realistically the international situation with all its complexities and pluses and minuses.

The special attention of foreign political commentators is attracted by the fact that, during the Crimea meetings, considerable time is always devoted to discussion of the struggle for peace and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for the further development of the detente process and the supplementing of political detente with specific steps toward military detente.

The Soviet Union is pursuing its peace-loving foreign policy in a principled, consistent, patient and persistent manner, seeking the solution of a historic task--making the relaxation of tension an irreversible process. [paragraph continues]

These efforts by the USSR and the other socialist states are receiving support from the people's masses and broad circles of the international public of all countries and continents. The advantages of detente are now obvious to the majority of people. Even conservative figures in the West are increasingly becoming convinced that there is not and cannot be a reasonable alternative to detente.

Nonetheless, the facts confirm that the opponents of the positive changes in the world not only have not surrendered but have further increased their harmful activity. Under this pressure certain Western statesmen, who for various reasons are playing up to the rightist forces and making concessions to the most reactionary imperialist circles, are also inclined to retreat. All this is causing fluctuations in the political course of certain countries, especially the United States.

Here are just a few fresh examples:

The Soviet and foreign press recently published the coordinated (!) announcement of representatives of the USSR, the United States and Britain on the progress of the tripartite talks to conclude a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The announcement stated that "considerable progress has been achieved at the talks" and that "the sides are taking full account of the desire to insure that the talks are brought to a rapid and successful completion.

Of course, this news was satisfying to all those who realize how important the speediest conclusion of such a treaty would be for halting the nuclear arms race. Incidentally, as the U.S. newspapers wrote, only 3 months ago the U.S. President was also advocating the speediest elaboration of the treaty.

But the very next day, 9 August, the Washington POST published an article which stated: "J. Carter's administration has changed its position of support for the speediest conclusion of a comprehensive treaty with the Soviet Union and Britain on the total prohibition of nuclear tests." The newspaper then reported that, although the talks with the Russians and British in Geneva would be continued, it was not expected that this treaty would be concluded until a Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation agreement (SALT-II) had been signed and approved by the Senate, since, it said, strong opposition to the treaty exists in Congress.

Another example. The press has already reported that a reactionary group was created the other day in the U.S. Congress with the extremely frank and unambiguous title "Coalition for Peace Through Strength." This group has united the militarist "hawks," anti-Soviets and anticommunists and enemies of detente and peaceful cooperation. This coalition, which has 147 "representatives" in Congress, immediately, as the New York TIMES noted, urged the United States to seek military superiority over the USSR. It is interesting that the creation of this group, which is one more gathering of opponents of peace and coexistence, coincided (and this is probably on purpose) with the congressional debates on the gigantic new military budget of $119.2 billion for fiscal 1979. The House of Representatives had already approved this unprecedented military budget on 10 August. The author of the New York TIMES article frankly writes that the creation of the "coalition" "reflects growing support on Capital Hill for military appropriations." Well, the fact that his "growing support" is the direct result of the provocative campaign about a "Soviet military threat", strenuously fueled by certain circles, is clear even without further comment.

It may also be recalled that at the beginning of August Congress approved and sent to the President a new bill providing the sum of $36.9 billion for purchases and the development of new types of armaments.

And all this is happening today, when every sane person is aware of the catastrophic consequences that an unrestrained arms race could produce!

Most regrettably, Washington's political zigzags are finding imitators in certain West European countries. It was, of course, not the interests of consolidating detente which guided British Foreign Secretary D. Owen when, in an interview with THE TIMES, he chanted literally in unison with his U.S. partners, militating in defense of the "human rights" allegedly flouted in the USSR. The secretary stated, almost proudly, that he had decided to curtail a number of contacts with the Soviet Union in response to the punishment of traitors, spies and slanderers in our country, and he even threatened further "sanctions." A foreign secretary should know better than anyone that such actions contradict international law and the Final Act of the all-European conference and represent not only interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs but also an attempt at overt blackmail. Such methods are intolerable in international relations!

But however it may be, the people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are convinced that, despite the resistance of all the various opponents of detente and peaceful coexistence, who are gambling on intensifying the arms race and fueling tension in East-West relations, the positive processes in the world arena will be continued and deepened. The world has already realized what detente has produced!

Detente in Action

Yesterday was the eighth anniversary of the signing in Moscow of a treaty between the Soviet Union and the FRG which is known to history as the Moscow Treaty. This document marked a fundamental turning point in relations between the USSR and the FRG. Confirming the inviolability of the postwar borders on the continent "now and in the future," it was a major political act whose significance extended far beyond the confines of bilateral relations. It was precisely this treaty that made the conclusion of treaties and agreements between the FRG and Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia possible.

Since 1970, relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic have changed qualitatively. Over the 8 years that have elapsed, much experience of diverse types has been accumulated. Cooperation between the two countries has become the norm. Moreover, summit-level meetings have played and continue to play a determining role in the establishment and consolidation of fruitful contacts; the last of these meetings took place in Bonn just over 3 months ago.

The official visit to the FRG by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, resulted in the signing of two documents of fundamental importance: a joint declaration and an agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in both economy and industry. Even now the Western press frequently quotes the statement by the sides that "peace has been and remains the supreme value toward which their political actions, like the efforts of other states, must be oriented."

This visit placed a solid, material foundation under the peaceful cooperation of the USSR and the FRG in the form of the aforementioned agreement which provides for the broad development of long-term economic links--through the end of this century.

The fruitful results of the Bonn meeting are already being felt in various areas, including the economy. The West German newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER, in a recent article entitled "Useful Trade With the East," wrote in particular: "Three months ago when Soviet Party Leader L.I. Brezhnev was visiting the FRG there was a lot of talk about the great opportunities for the development of trade between the two countries. [paragraph continues]

And now the Federal Ministry of Economics has announced that our country's trade with the East and, above all, trade deals with a world power--the Soviet Union--have developed in a satisfying way". The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU cited official data showing that in the first 6 months of this year FRG imports from the USSR and exports to the Soviet Union increased considerably over the corresponding period last year. The commodity exchange between the FRG and other socialist countries of Europe has also improved.

These examples are significant proof that far from all the United States' NATO allies are mindlessly following the lead of Washington's circumstantial vacilations. Political reason suggests to them that the improvement of the situation in Europe is one of the most important peaceful gains of the last decade and that this gain must be constantly supported, consolidated and broadened.

A Way Out of the Deadlock Is Being Sought

During the past week a lightning tour (how many of these have there been now?!) of Israel and Egypt by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance began and ended. The aim of this Near East mission by Vance was to get the deadlocked Egyptian Israeli talks moving and to force Egyptian President as-Sadat to move toward concluding a separate deal with Israel in the interests of Washington and Tel Aviv and to the detriment of the Arab peoples. For these purposes As-Sadat and Begin were invited to a meeting with President J. Carter at his retreat, Camp David.

The U.S. newspapers are trying to present this diplomatic game and Israel's and Egypt's agreement to participate in joint talks with the U.S. President as a victory for his Near East policy. However, the press of the majority of Arab countries holds a different opinion. The newspapers write that during the meeting at Camp David pressure will be brought to bear on As-Sadat to make him agree to the Israeli terms for a separate deal, and moreoever, it is well known that these terms totally ignore the basic requirement of a Near East settlement--the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories and the creation of a Palestinian state.

As the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH observes, the logical result of the Egyptian president's capitulatory course will be the conclusion of a separate peace with Israel and the Egyptian regime's unconditional trailing of U.S. policy in the Near East.

The following detail is also curious: Before flying from Cairo, Vance, at a joint press conference with As-Sadat, said that the United States is ready to act not so much as a mediator as a "full and equal partner" at the forthcoming talks. Such a statement could not fail to provoke wariness among the Arab public who realize very well that the U.S. claims to such a role at the talks will inevitably entail a further escalation of the U.S. presence in that region.

"President as-Sadat's policy accords neither with the interests of the Arabs nor with the establishment of a just peace, nor with our national rights. Therefore, all the results of this trip by U.S. Secretary of State Vance will be the fruit of the Egyptian regime's unlawful cooperation with Israel," declared 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister.

The ways and methods of solving the Near East problem are well known. They have been mentioned repeatedly in official statements of the Soviet Union, and UN Secretary General K. Waldheim recently reiterated them. They are: the speediest resumption of the work of the Geneva peace conference on the Near East with the participation of all the sides concerned. The events of just 1 week indicate the complexity of the situation in the international arena. But at the same time these events also confirm that the basic trend of mankind's development at this time is determined by the desire of the people for peace, detente and cooperation. It is precisely these objectives that our party and state are establishing for themselves, and they are not only establishing these objectives but are successfully struggling for their realization.

VITALIY RUBEN TALKS ABOUT SOVIET POSITION ON RACISM

LD151724Y Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--These days when a world conference against racism and racial discrimination is meeting in Geneva, Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, answered a question by a TASS correspondent concerning the basic principles of Soviet nationalities policy which was started by V.I. Lenin.

One of the first documents of the young Soviet state in 1917 was the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia," Vitaliy Ruben said. It proclaimed the sovereignty and equality of the peoples of Russia, abolished all and any racial, national and religious privileges and restrictions and declared the right of all national minorities to free development.

Multi-national state formations are known to have emerged in man's history more than once. But all of them--from the empire of Charles the Great to the British colonial empire--were based on the domination of some people over the others, on the exploitation of a backward majority by a minority and enrichment of the minority at the former's expense.

A multi-national state was established in the Soviet Union on a voluntary basis for the first time in history. The basic principles of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are full equality and comradely mutual assistance, when the more developed peoples help the less developed, and the establishment by every one of the republics of its own economic basis.

These principles underline not only the home policy of the Soviet Union. Having proclaimed the equality of people irrespective of their racial, national and other differences, and having excluded from its practice any discrimination in relations with other peoples and by consistently following these principles at home, the Soviet Union could not naturally remain indifferent to manifestations of racialism and racial discrimination in other areas of the world. Therefore, from the very first days of its existence, the Soviet Union--while not interfering in any way in the internal affairs of other countries--became an active and consistent fighter against racism and oppression throughout the world.

During the years of World War Two the Soviet Union was fighting against racism in its most terrible, manhating form. In the post-war years, the Soviet Union invariably raised its voice against any discrimination. It was the first to welcome the establishment of young independent states on the ruins of the colonial empire in Africa. It was the Soviet Union which gave and continues to give extensive economic and scientific and technical assistance to these states without any political strings attached to its help. Material indicators of this policy are hundreds of big industrial establishments built with Soviet assistance in young states of Asia and Africa.

The voice of the Soviet Union, which comes out as before for the equality of people irrespective of their colour or origin, for man's honour and dignity, will be heard again from the rostrum of the world conference against racism and racial discrimination, which is now being held in Geneva, Vitaliy Ruben said in conclusion.

SOVIET UN MISSION ISSUES STATEMENT ON MICRONESIA

LD161624Y Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

["Well-Justified Concern"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, August 16, TASS--The Soviet U.N. Mission issued a statement here on illegal actions by the USA in respect of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), a strategic trust territory. The statement has been published here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council.

Under the U.N. Charter, the 1947 agreement of trusteeship between the Security Council and the USA as well as the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the statement says, the United States should facilitate the political, economic and social development of Micronesia and implementation by its people of the right to self-determination and independence.

But the more than thirty years of the United States acting as administering power in the Pacific islands have shown clearly that the American side, ignoring the legitimate rights, interests and will of the people of Micronesia, has been pursuing a policy aimed at perpetuating its rule over the territory and turning it into a colonial adjunct of the USA.

As a result of this policy, the statement says, the population of the trust territory of Micronesia has been deprived of the opportunity of exercising its inalienable right to self-determination and independence, a right recorded in the U.N. Charter. Its economic and social position, far from improving, has--as Micronesians themselves say--grown still worse in many respects since the moment the USA assumed the duties of an administering power.

Following the "divide and rule" principle, the United States is grossly violating Micronesia's unity and territorial integrity, and has taken a course toward dividing Micronesia and annexing it part by part. The component parts of Micronesia are given different statuses under the false signboards of a "political union" for one part of Micronesia and a "free association" for the remaining part.

Everybody remembers facts concerning the United States widely using Micronesian territory as proving grounds for testing atomic and hydrogen weapons, which resulted in considerable casualties and caused irreparable harm to the health of the indigenous population, as well as the natural environment in a vast region of the Pacific. The American press had to admit more than once the disastrous consequences of nuclear weapon tests on the Pacific islands.

All this shows that the United States flagrantly violates the elementary rights and liberties of the Micronesians.

It is becoming quite clear now that in pursuing an expansionist policy vis-a-vis Micronesia the United States strives to keep and consolidate its military strategic positions in that part of the world. Such a policy by the United States represents a serious threat to the security of the peoples not only in Micronesia, but also in the countries of Asia and Oceania adjacent to this region.

It is stressed in the document that the question of Micronesia's destiny is an integral part of the problem of decolonisation and of securing for the colonial countries and peoples the right to self-determination and independence. This question cannot and must not be solved by the United States arbitrarily, unilaterally, and in circumvention of the United Nations and its Security Council.

Under the U.N. Charter, any change of status of a strategic trust territory should be effected only by the decision of the U.N. Security Council, and therefore, unilateral actions by the USA with regard to Micronesia cannot be recognised as legally valid.

Acting in accordance with the U.N. Charter, the interests of strengthening international peace and security as well as the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the United Nations organisation and its competent bodies should take all the necessary measures to ensure that the people of Micronesia freely exercise their legitimate rights to real freedom and independence, up to the establishment of an independent state, the statement stresses.

EDUCATION OFFICIAL LISTS USSR AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

LD161938Y Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--The Soviet Union's cooperation with the developing countries in the sphere of education--invariably based as it is on principles of proletarian internationalism--serves the noble goals of science, progress and peace, helps these countries to uphold their economic and political independence, constitutes the Soviet Union's contribution to the struggle against any forms of racial discrimination, a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Sofinskiy, deputy minister of higher and secondary special education of the USSR.

The history of the Soviet Union's cooperation with the developing nations in the training of specialists with a higher and secondary education is hardly two decades long. But much has been done in this period: about 27,000 specialists with diplomas of Soviet higher educational establishments and special secondary schools are now working in their respective countries, in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This cooperation developed rapidly. Here is one example: The first Indian student was admitted to Moscow University in 1956. About 950 specialists with Soviet diplomas are now working in India. The biggest number of specialists was trained by Soviet educational establishments for Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Algeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Kenya; Mali, Sierre Leone, Tanzania, Guinea. About 25,000 people from many developing countries are now studying at Soviet higher educational establishments and special secondary schools.

The Soviet Union is rendering active assistance in the training of national personnel in the newly independent states, is promoting in every possible way the creation and development of their own education systems.

Higher and secondary special educational establishments have been set up with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union in many developing countries, including the Bombay Technological Institute in India; the Rangoon Technological Institute in Burma; Polytechnical institutes in Guinea, Ethiopia and Afghanistan; the Institute of Petroleum, Gas and Chemistry and the Institute of Light Industry in Algeria; the agricultural institute and medical school in Mali; the Mining and Metallurgy Institute in Egypt; the university in the Central African Empire and several other educational establishments in India, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Algeria, Congo, Mali and other countries. Some of them were built by the Soviet Union and transferred as gifts to the peoples and governments of newly independent states, while others were put up on Soviet credits, granted on easy terms.

About seventeen hundred Soviet teachers--highly qualified specialists and experienced educationalists--are now working in higher and secondary special educational establishments of the developing states. Very helpful in the training of specialists are Soviet textbooks and other study aids, which the USSR delivers in large quantities to the abovesaid countries at their request, Nikolay Sofinskiy said in conclusion.

UNITED STATES

ENTRY VISA AMENDMENT 'CONTRARY TO SPIRIT OF HELSINKI'

LD170114Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Our commentary by news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov is about the debates in the United States Congress on Senator Baker's amendment concerning the issue of entry visas to foreigners.

It would seem that the times of the McCarthyism are long past in the United States and that political leaders in Washington must no longer be frightened when they hear the call the Russians are coming. But Senator Howard Baker and some of his capitol colleagues live by old notions, as everything seems to indicate. They'd like to bring back the spirit of McCarthy and McCarran and to revive the witch hunt inside the country and the cold war on the international scene. This is indicated by the amendment introduced by Senator Baker about discriminatory restrictions on the issue of entry visas to the United States to members of communist parties of other countries. Such restrictions were practised in the United States for more than 2 decades following the World War II. They were an obstacle to contacts and normal relations between peoples and nations. Ultimately life itself showed their total absurdity and Washington itself had to lift them in one field after another.

Last year these discriminatory restrictions were lifted by Congress, which passed a special amendment to the appropriate law. In the present conditions, Senator Baker's position looks really odious. It's aimed at guiding Americans against contacts with people from other countries, at interfering with cultural and scientific exchanges, at placing barriers on the path of international cooperation. It's obvious that this can only damage the American people themselves.

Senator Baker's amendment, which incidentally has already been approved in the Senate and has been dealt with in the House-Senate conference, shows the real attitude of American law makers to the accords of the Helsinki conference. The Final Act of that conference, which was signed by the leaders of 35 states of Europe plus North America, including the United States President, contained absolutely concrete stipulations about contacts between people. The document has commitments of the participating states to facilitate in every possible way exchanges of scientists, cultural personalities and people of various professions and occupations. It also speaks about the development of tourism, about the expansion of links and contacts between young people, between various public organizations and between individuals. The clause on travel for personal or professional reasons in the Final Act says this: The participating states intend to facilitate wider travel by their citizens for personal or professional reasons, and to this end, they intend in particular gradually to simplify and to administer flexibly the procedures for exit and entry.

There is no need to say that Senator Baker's amendment about discriminatory restrictions for the issue of entry visas to the United States to members of communist parties of other countries runs contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. This amendment has been hailed by opponents of relaxation of tension and of development of Soviet-American relations such as Senator Henry Jackson and the AFL-CIO chairman George Meany.

At the same time a number of law makers and public leaders in the United States have expressed serious doubts about the proposed restrictions on the issue of entry visas. Reflecting these views, Senator George McGovern has strongly criticized Senator Baker's amendment, he said the amendment was actually wrong and he warned in particular against expressing one's disagreement with the Soviet Union's policies in this way.

Attempts of Senator Baker and those people who support him to revive McCarthyism in law making in the United States will hardly be approved by the American public. One can only agree with the newspaper New York TIMES, which has warned the lawmakers, in a comment on the Baker amendment, against ill advised actions made on the spur of the moment which could damage the interests of America itself.

CARTER POLICY OF MILITARY SUPERIORITY 'DANGEROUS TREND'

LD161127Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[From the V. Berezin and V. Vinogradov international military-political review: "The Pentagon Is Building Up Its Might"]

[Text] In an interview with BUSINESS WEEK magazine, U.S. President J. Carter declared that the further buildup of American military might will continue. A similar motif was also heard a few days earlier in the speech by the chief of the White House in Norfolk (Virginia) at the launching ceremony for the cruiser Mississippi. At the same time the U.S. House of Representatives has approved a record Pentagon budget for fiscal 1979. The official "ceiling" for future spending by the Defense Department has been set at $128.5 billion. However, there can be no doubt whatever that the country's military spending will not be confined to that sum, since the Department of Energy alone will spend $2.5 billion on producing nuclear weapons.

Judging by the U.S. administration's intentions, the way is clear for the growth of U.S. military spending. "I foresee," J. Carter said in the interview, "that defense spending will increase steadily for the rest of my term as President" even if the strategic arms limitation agreement is successfully concluded.

The buildup of the arsenal of both strategic and conventional weapons entails the creation and production of a large number of missiles, ships, aircraft, tanks and other military equipment. There is also the construction of new aircraft carriers, both nuclear--the fifth--and conventional, a nuclear cruiser, Trident missile-carrying nuclear submarines and torpedo submarines of the Los Angeles class, and other ships and auxiliary vessels. The nuclear missile programs include extensive work on the MX mobile missiles, various types of cruise missiles, the Trident missiles, multiple warheads and the RRR [reduced residual radiation] bomb with its great explosive force. The scope of work in this area can be measured by the fact that, as the American press reported recently, the United States is planning to increase the number of strategic nuclear warheads equipped with delivery systems to more than 11,000 by the beginning of the eighties. And plans call for beginning full development of the MX mobile missiles this fall, as Gen R. Ellis, chief of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, demanded recently.

Washington is not concealing its aims in building up its militarist machine, declaring openly that the United States intends to be "first in the world in terms of military might." As we can see, people across the ocean are still obsessed with the idea of military superiority and are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the prevailing approximate equilibrium between the USSR and U.S. armed forces.

These are futile but dangerous attempts. And sober-minded American figures realize this. "It must be realized," J. Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stresses, "that the Soviet Union will not allow the United States to achieve nuclear superiority. Such attempts would result only in the intensification of the arms race and an increase in the danger of the outbreak of war." American diplomatic veteran G. Kennan also correctly warns of the futility of attempts to "outstrip the Russians in terms of the quantity and class of armaments", because the Soviet Union, in his words, "will find alternative solutions."

But at the same time one must not disregard the fact that the authors of the dangerous claims to military superiority and of the gamble on nuclear intimidation [ustrasheniye] are among those who are directing U.S. foreign and military policy. "As far as most decisions involving armaments are concerned," FORTUNE magazine writes, "Defense Secretary Brown and the President's assistant Brzezinski--who can scarcely be called spineless--enjoy the greatest influence on Carter."

As J. Carter's latest remarks show, the United States also needs to build up its military might in every possible way to pressure other countries. This is evident from the fact that the corresponding U.S. Defense Department documents substantiating the buildup of military might emphasize the necessity of creating "rapid intervention" forces. "Critical areas" where the "big stick" may be used are listed: the Near East, the Persian Gulf, East Asia. The creation of specialized divisions is being considered. While they would be stationed in the United States, they could, at a moment's notice, be transferred swiftly to even the most remote region.

It is also intended to utilize the Navy in the same way. The U.S. President stressed in Norfolk that American warships will continue to be sent to patrol the waters in various areas of the globe. Thus, Washington is essentially confirming that in its relations with other states it intends to operate with the aid of "gunboat diplomacy."

Such is the essence of the policy of sharply building up American military might announced by J. Carter. It is clear that the acceleration of the development and creation of the latest types of armaments is being made the cornerstone of U.S. Government policy. This dangerous trend, fueled by anti-Soviet hysteria, is causing deep concern among the world public, which is convinced that there is no reasonable alternative to detente.

SOVIET-U.S. ARMS SALES TALKS 'HOLD GREAT PROMISE'

LD161532Y Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] has welcomed as a "positive fact" the opening of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of conventional arms sales. Trade in arms undoubtedly stimulates the growth of arms and their spread around the world, the weekly says.

Stressing the pertinence of these talks, the NEW TIMES says that the USA ranks first in arms trade. It accounts for over a half of all the conventional arms shipments in the world. Military equipment and military services from the USA are attracted, as if by a magnet, by the "hot points" around the world. Facts go to show that American arms, American military specialists and advisers at "hot points" helped to heat up things there still more.

Especially dangerous are arms shipments to states which pursue a militarist course, which do not recognize territorial and political realities and which torpedo disarmament efforts, the weekly says. This category includes, regrettably, present-day China, a state which openly proclaimed war preparations its policy. It goes without saying that in such conditions the armament of China, arms deliveries short-sighted actions as they are, can only aggravate the world situation and to heat it up.

It is hard to say now what practical results, and when, the talks on the limitation of arms sales can produce, the weekly says. But this direction in the struggle for stopping the arms race holds out great promise if all the states concerned display goodwill and a desire to achieve honest agreement. This is exactly what the final document of the special General Assembly session on disarmament calls for. And this is the way the Soviet Union strives to act.

PENTAGON PRESSING FOR STILL MORE ARMS SPENDING

LD161352Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 16, TASS--The Pentagon is pressing for still greater outlays for arms purchases, astronomical as they already are. In its quarterly report published here, the Pentagon says that the arms ordered for the second quarter of this year will cost 565.3 million dollars more because of inflation. The Pentagon's experts have estimated that 52 big orders for arms will now cost 210,600 million dollars. It is yet hard to say what the final figure--to be covered by the American tax-payers--will be, since the annual inflation rates in the United States are about 7 percent and the realisation of certain contracts may be spread out over ten years.

DOLLAR DECLINE SERVES INTERESTS OF U.S. EXPORT OFFENSIVE

DW162154Y Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 16 Aug 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary entitled "Decline of the Dollar--More Than Merely a Dollar Crisis"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, roughly one month after the Bonn economic summit of the seven heads of government the sky of (?many) promises is no longer bright and blue but full of dark economic clouds. At the foreign exchange markets in Tokyo, Frankfurt am Main and Zurich the U.S. dollar is floating--or swimming--downwards. Almost every day it reaches new exchange-rate lows, whereas the yen and the West German mark continue to float upward. Likewise, almost all West European currencies are floating, though in a somewhat chaotic way, with some of them floating upwards and others downwards. Why is this? Turbulent exchange-rate movements of the capitalist currencies on the one hand are always--as shown by their history--an expression of increasing crisis phenomena in the so-called free world. On the other, exchange-rate movements of these currencies during the past few years more and more often are the result of a permanent economic war waged by the main powers of capitalism--the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan--against one another. This has never been as plain as during the present currency war, which even bourgeois experts describe as a new stage in the economic war. The most cynical warrior in this economic war is the United States with its enormous foreign trade deficit and its high inflation rate. It is waging an economic war against Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany which have given up great export surpluses.

This currency and economic war of the big powers also hits smaller and weaker trade partners. Thus, a major part of the latest foreign trade and currency problems of the smaller countries have to be attributed to them. The United States is demanding compensation from the foreign-trade surplus countries, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, under the pretext that America is being misused by these countries as kind of dumping ground due to decreased domestic demand. The increase of exports from Europe by 36 percent and from Japan by 47 percent in the past year, argues Washington, had nothing in common with normal trade. The competitors do not want to grant to the United States voluntary compensation, as was manifested by the Bonn economic summit.

Now the United States is waging economic war mainly through the decline of the dollar. By a deliberate decline of the dollar exchange-rate, the deliberate devaluation of the dollar against the d-mark, the yen and a number of other currencies, Washington succeeds in infiltrating the markets of Western Europe and Japan with cheaper U.S. exports. While the banks of issue in Tokyo, Frankfurt am Main and in a number of other countries are collecting devaluated dollars by the basketfull, the United States is expanding its export offensive almost unhampered.

According to press reports Washington is assessing the situation optimistically. For three months now the foreign-trade deficit of the United States has been decreasing. The United States considered the dollar devaluation as the most important prerequisite for a successful continuation of the export offensive.

What becomes obvious here is why the American administration is sitting idly by in the face of the dollar decline and why there is a strong lobby in Washington which considers the defense of the dollar's external value an act of treason.

In Western Europe, however, certain circles are still harboring the illusion that the dollar could be stabilized if banks of issue prop it up by purchases at the foreign-exchange markets. The Rhenisch-Westphalian Institute for Economic Research, for instance, has pointed to this illusion by stressing that costly experiences have long proved that one cannot succeed in stabilizing the dollar exchange rate through dollar purchases. Besides, such measures would only leave the door open to additional inflationary tendencies. Well, this already sounds like "each person for himself!" So long.

SCIENTISTS PRAISE TIES WITH USSR IN THERMONUCLEAR FIELD

LD1615367 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Bobikov reports: Scientists of Princeton University have recently scored a considerable success in the field of thermonuclear synthesis. They succeeded in obtaining a temperature of 60 million degrees centigrade that is necessary for intensive controllable thermonuclear reaction, in an experimental thermonuclear plant of Tokomak type. This is an important step for obtaining practically unlimited quantities of electricity. The success of the American physicists became possible due to close cooperation with Soviet scientists.

It was stressed at a press conference here that the experiment at Princeton University was based on the idea of the thermonuclear reactor Tokomak designed by Soviet scientists. Director of the laboratory of plasma physics of the university, M. Gottlib, in charge of the experiment, told the TASS correspondent that cooperation between the Soviet and American scientists is of practical use to both countries.

Scientist C. Stevens said that their success became possible due to the contribution by the Soviet colleagues. Cooperation between the USSR and the USA in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy has been an extremely important factor in obtaining concrete results at Princeton University. He stressed the importance of the Soviet proposal on the construction of an international research centre for the problems of controllable thermonuclear reaction. The majority of American physicists believe that the USA must take part in the creation of the centre.

Stevens noted that the process of international detente opens wide possibilities for Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy for the benefit of the whole mankind.

U.S., SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN AGREEMENT

LD1617177 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--A program of cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the "USSR-USA" Society and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been signed for 1978-1980.

It provides for a further development of relations between these organizations.

The program envisages a broad exchange of delegations, art companies and tourist groups, the holding of exhibitions and showing of films in the Soviet Union and in the United States. It stresses that the activities of public organizations contribute to the development of relations between the USSR and the United States, promotes broader familiarization with different aspects of the Soviet and the American peoples' lives.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, A. Remy, member of the board of the Washington Robeson Society, said: We are taking part with great satisfaction and pride today in the signing of an important document, which marks a substantial contribution to the development of relations between our organizations. In the United States the forces of war are again on the offensive against peace. We realise the difficulty and the need of campaigning for it, of strengthening our organization with a view to disseminating even more actively the ideas of peace among the ordinary people of America, urging them to uphold it and to strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union.

The guest stressed that peace was needed by the American people. He said that social justice could not be achieved in the United States without it. Without it the United States could not be rid of social inequality, for instance, racialism and inequality of women.

ABERNATHY SAYS KING ASSASSINATION POLITICAL

LD151120Y Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 15, TASS--Dr Ralph Abernathy, one of the leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said that the assassination of Dr Martin Luther King was political in motive and that Martin Luther King was the victim of a conspiracy.

Speaking at public hearings in the congressional investigation of the assassinations of Dr King and President John Kennedy, Dr Abernathy told about the last days and minutes of the life of the outstanding civil rights leader. He said that in those April days of 1968, municipal dustmen were on strike in Memphis and Dr King, together with other Negro leaders, including Dr Abernathy, arrived there to organize a movement of solidarity with the strikers, most of whom were Negroes.

Dr Abernathy said he thought that King had received some word from some source that he was going to be assassinated. He said that during the trip to Memphis Dr King was quite a different man and seemed to be worried.

Telling about the baiting of the outstanding Negro leader by American racists, Dr Abernathy stressed that listening devices were installed in hotel rooms where Martin Luther King stayed during his tours of the country. He was regarded by police as an enemy.

Dr Abernathy said that he had never been questioned by the FBI or the Memphis police although he was the only person in the room where Dr King was mortally wounded as he stood on the balcony of a Memphis hotel and was the first to rush to Dr King after the shot.

Ray Alleges FBI Involved

LD171100Y Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: "I did not kill Dr Martin Luther King, James Ray told the House Special Committee on Assassinations.

James Ray is known to plead guilty in 1969 of assassinating the outstanding fighter for civil rights of black Americans. After the confession, Ray was sentenced without trial to 99 years in prison.

Ray, who was brought to Congress under heavy guard, read out his statement prepared in advance and answered questions of committee members. He said, in particular, how he had met a certain Raoul, whose real name he did not know. They engaged themselves in smuggling goods from the USA, including arms. He claimed that acting on Raoul's instructions he purchased a rifle, from which the shot was made at King on April 4, 1968, in the town of Memphis. He also confessed that he had rented a room in the house opposite the hotel, where King put up on April 4, 1968. He was killed on the balcony of the hotel, but Ray claimed that when the crime was committed he was not in that house. At that time, he was repairing a car, which had been purchased with the money received from Raoul.

According to Ray, Raoul took the rifle purchased by him on the day of the assassination and he never saw it again. Ray said that he left Memphis not even knowing about the assassination and only heard the report about it on the radio when he was on his way.

Ray read out documents, which in his opinion testify to the fact that the assassination of King was a conspiracy with the participation of the FBI and the police of the town of Memphis. It is not by chance that the first man who found himself in the place of King's murder and who testified from where the shot had been made was a plainclothed policeman.

Ray said that he was forced to plead guilty of assassinating King on the insistence of his council for the defence, who was in collusion with the prosecutor and judge. He also said that he had been threatened, that if he had disagreed his brother and aged father would have been arrested.

HEALTH SECRETARY ADMITS PAUCITY OF MEDICAL SERVICES

LD151111Y Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 15, TASS--Medical attendance in the USA is a luxury, which the poorest sections of the American population cannot afford. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare J. Califano had to admit in Congress that the absence of the necessary medical aid most seriously impairs the health of millions of American poor people, in the first place, children. Infant mortality rate in the first years of their lives is much higher in the USA than in other developed countries. Over the recent two years, J. Califano noted, nearly 24 million children and teenagers of up to 17 years were deprived in general of the opportunity to go through medical inspection for early diagnosis of diseases.

JAPAN-CHINA TREATY'S INFLUENCE ON ASIA EXAMINED

OW170617Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Shalygin commentary]

[Text] Recently, Chinese leaders have tried to pull other countries to their side to achieve their political goals in foreign affairs. They attempt to form multilateral alliances, axes or fronts with clearly aggressive orientations. They have succeeded in drawing Kampuchea into China's anti-Vietnamese orbit. They have also tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade ASEAN member states to form an anti-Soviet alliance. By signing the Japan-China treaty, Japan is now in a position to join China in opposing other countries.

Though primarily anti-Soviet in its orientation, the Japan-China treaty has caused concern among the two countries' southern neighbors. While the treaty negotiations were still being held, the KYODO Bangkok correspondent pointed out that the Southeast Asian countries believe that China's influence in the region would grow with the advance of Japan-China relations. The ASEAN member states are particularly alarmed in view of the dominant influence of the Overseas Chinese in the region. Immediately after the signing of the treaty, Vietnamese Radio warned that the treaty would lead to a situation in which Japan assists China in the latter's expansionist and hegemonistic adventures.

China has always tried to dominate Southeast Asia as a first step toward domination of the entire world. It is only natural that the Southeast Asian countries would respond to the Japan-China treaty in the aforementioned manner. Presently, the expansionist feature of China's foreign policy toward Southeast Asia has become clearer. China has been exerting pressure on Vietnam, a sovereign state, and is carrying out extortion. On the strength of the newly concluded treaty, Peking is trying to obtain Japan's support for its anti-Vietnamese acts. In certain instances, Japanese papers spoke of the conflict between China and Vietnam from an apparently pro-China stand. AKAHATA said: Japanese papers recently have published a number of one-sided reports and have blindly echoed China's views.

Signs that emerged in the course of the signing of the treaty indicate that Japan has agreed to a joint plot with Peking to pursue the latter's expansionist policy in Indochina. Foreign observers agree that from now on China can take advantage of its ally's extensive international connections to put pressure on Asian developing nations which form different blocs in the region.

The French paper (?LE FIGARO) pointed out that the Japan-China treaty is bound to affect the relations between China and Vietnam and between China and Kampuchea, the question of the "two Koreas" and the policy of ASEAN. The KYODO Seoul correspondent said that by signing this treaty, Peking has harmed the national interests of the DPRK.

Seen from this background, China's attempt to give the treaty a military undertone is particularly sinister. During the treaty negotiations, Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping significantly told Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda that strengthening Japan's Self Defense Forces and beefing up the Chinese Army do not contradict the essence of the treaty. Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN said: We have every reason to believe that this treaty possesses the characteristics of a military alliance.

The people in Southeast Asia suffered from the dire effects of the Berlin-Tokyo axis for 30 years. The axis was also formed on an anti-Soviet basis, but it brought immense sufferings to the people of Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries.

The U.S. enthusiastically supports the Japan-China treaty. This also shows that the peace and friendship treaty is intended as an instrument to form an alliance that will conduct a gunboat policy in Southeast Asia. Not long ago, the United States waged aggressive wars against the people in Indochina. We also know that the United States and Japan have a joint defense treaty. With the signing of the Japan-China treaty, the images of the three great powers in the Pacific are clearer now. London's FINANCIAL TIMES said that the Japan-China treaty gives rise to the argument of the development of a U.S.-Japan-China axis. These countries have both in the past and present committed aggressive acts in Southeast Asia. Their alliance is bound to seriously threaten the security of this region.

FAILURE OF SECOND ROUND OF SRV-PRC TALKS ATTRIBUTED TO CHINA

OW1613412Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Because of Peking, the second round of talks between the Vietnamese and Chinese Government delegations on the question of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam ended without result. The chief of the Vietnamese delegation blamed the Chinese side for being unwilling to conduct the talks on an equal basis. He said: Peking has used all means to force Vietnam to agree to China's conditions. He also added: On the one hand, China has closed the border; on the other, it has incited the Overseas Chinese to leave Vietnam.

TWO COMPANIES SAID READY TO SELL COMPUTERS TO TASS

LD171046Y Moscow International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Two big West European companies making electronic computers are prepared to sell a computer to the Soviet news agency, TASS, for the coverage of the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow.

Readiness to do so has been expressed in London by a spokesman for International Computers, Ltd, and in Paris by a representative of the CII-Honeywell Bull Company, which is closely connected with American business. Should they get an order, they said, they would be glad to fulfill it. Both companies have offices in Moscow and in the past have sold the Soviet Union electronic equipment.

A month ago President Carter banned the sale of a computer to TASS for political reasons and he urged the United States' allies in Western Europe and Japan to take a similar stand.

FRANCE REFUSES TO BOW TO U.S. PRESSURE ON COMPUTERS

LD161836Y Moscow in French to Belgium 1730 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] France has refused to bow to pressure from the United States, which has requested its Western allies to renounce delivery of electronic computers to the Soviet news agency TASS. Let us recall that nearly a month ago U.S. President Carter banned the sale on political grounds of a computer to this agency, which proposed using it for commenting on the forthcoming Olympic games in Moscow. The United States wanted its allies to take a similar position.

Well, a Quai d'Orsay spokesman has stated that his government will not subject the sale of non-military equipment to political considerations. LE MONDE writes today that Paris, Bonn, London and Tokyo have strong arguments against the U.S. attempts to undertake trade discrimination.

TASS: EEC BEING USED AS NATO-PRC 'GO-BETWEEN'

LD131048Y Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 13, TASS--It looks like the European Economic Community is playing a role of a go-between of Peking and the NATO ruling circles, with which the Chinese leaders have already long struck "ideological" alliance on an anti-Soviet basis, writes the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in its short commentary headlined "EEC's-Chinese Card". The newspaper comments on the report from Brussels that the Commission of European Communities has proposed that the EEC member-countries open access to 20 items of Chinese products into markets of "smaller Europe".

The process of development of trade relations between the PRC and the EEC countries could be considered normal: Over the past ten years, China's trade with these countries has considerably grown, and in 1976 even reached the record sum of 2.25 billion dollars, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA notes. But it is alarming that the relations between the PRC and the EEC, as is now recognized by official figures of the Common Market, go beyond the purely commercial framework and are assuming an ever more clearly expressed political significance.

It is not by mere chance that the agreement between the PRC and EEC came into force on the days when the Chinese emmisaries were touring West European countries and promising "big orders" for arms and equipment for the war industry, the newspaper notes.

Peking purchased in France antitank rockets, in Britain the Chinese emmisaries showed interest in war jet planes of the Harrier type, in the FRG--military helicopters of the Messerschmitt concern. And the EEC, meeting halfway Chinese interests, as it were, has cancelled all restrictions on the sale of arms and other so-called strategic goods to China.

"It is easy to see what aims are pursued by Peking, when it draws West European countries as well as the EEC in its anti-Soviet machinations, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA stresses. It is inconceivable what aims are pursued by some West European politicians, who are equipping China with modern weapons."

TASS CITES FRG ARTICLE PRAISING FRG-USSR TREATY

LD121016Y Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, August 12, TASS--The treaty of Moscow that was signed on August 12, 1970, was the outstanding event in the post-war history of Europe. The four-power agreement on West Berlin, the treaty on the basic principles of relations between the GDR and the FRG, the FRG's treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia and the successful holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would have been impossible without this treaty. The inviolability of the frontiers that formed in Europe after the war and as a result of the post-war development have been recognized by these treaties. Chairman of the group of foreign policy of the SDPG in Bundestag Marie Schlei writes this in an article published in the press bulletin "SOZIALDEMOCRATISCHER PRESSEDIENST" in connection with the eighth anniversary of the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG.

The article stresses that after the visit to the FRG by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, "when the joint declaration and the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of economy and industry were signed, it is necessary to exert joint efforts with ever greater persistency so as to fill with real contents the treaties between the two countries".

Successful and trustworthy policy of peace by the Federal Republic of Germany is impossible without efforts directed at mutual understanding with the Soviet Union, the author writes. By painstaking work in all the fields of relations between the FRG and the USSR, we can fill the concluded agreements with life and thus ensure that detente in Europe becomes unbreakable.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA MARKS 1970 TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD120700Y Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--The treaty between the USSR and the FRG that was signed eight years ago is a cornerstone in normalisation of Soviet-West German relations and in establishment of broad mutually-advantageous cooperation. A sharp turn in relations between the USSR and the FRG for mutual understanding and cooperation on the basis of the treaty of Moscow is a political reality that is of great importance, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today.

Normalisation of Soviet-West German relations, the newspaper writes, has become one of the stabilising factors of the improvement of the international situation in the European Continent, has exerted a positive effect on the entire complex of relations between states with different social and political systems.

The newspaper points out that the development of all-round cooperation with the FRG is a principled long-term course of the CPSU, of the Soviet state that has been manifested in the readiness to promote in every way the development of these relations, to remove bit-by-bit the roadblocks left from the times of the cold war.

The rapid increase of trade between the USSR and the FRG that was started after the conclusion of the treaty of Moscow reached the highest rates in mid-seventies, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. The FRG has become the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner in the West, and the Soviet Union now rates among the FRG's ten biggest trading partners. The volume of Soviet-West German trade reached nearly three billion roubles in 1977.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the need of further development of long-term large-scale economic cooperation, the newspaper writes. It is admitted in the USSR and in the FRG that not all has yet been done, and far from all reserves for cooperation have been tapped. The widening businesslike cooperation, undoubtedly, meets the interests of both countries, is the basis of detente.

The practice of the development of Soviet-West German relations shows that there are not easy ways but there are no insurmountable difficulties either, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. Those who strive sincerely for cooperation and mutual understanding will always find a considerate and benevolent partner in the Soviet Union.

FRG WOMAN CITIZEN FOUND GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE IN GDR

LD160945Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Woman Spy Sentenced"]

[Text] Berlin--On 11 August the military collegium of Berlin's supreme court sentenced G. Enkemeyer a citizen of the FRG from the town of Guetersloh, to 6 year's detention. As ADN reports, she had been engaging in espionage for the federal intelligence service (Bundesnachrichtdienst). On instructions from this espionage organization she had, for a number of years, engaged in espionage during trips to the GDR allegedly for the purpose of visiting relatives.

BRAGIN: CANADA CONCERNED OVER FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL PRESSURE

LD120958Y Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--Canada's public is seriously concerned with the growing pressure on Canada of transnational and American industrial, financial and commercial monopolies, PRAVDA's correspondent in Ottawa Nikolay Bragin writes. Ottawa's business circles are aware that prospects for the widening of commercial relations that, it was asserted, were to be opened to capitalist countries, among them Canada, by the Bonn meeting of the "great seven" proved to be an illusion. In reality commercial contradictions between the USA and its partners continue growing.

Though at the meeting in Bonn, the heads of state and government of seven Western countries declared for liquidation of commercial barriers, reports are coming from Washington that the U.S. Government introduces new measures for limiting the access of products of foreign competitors to its home market, Nikolay Bragin writes. The consequences of Washington's protectionist policy have been felt acutely, above all, by Canada, the closest neighbour of the USA. The United States tries to hamper in every way the sale of Canada's industrial and agricultural products in its market.

U.S. business tycoons who got entrenched in Canada's economy and control up to 80 percent of production in a number of the key branches of its industry strive to establish their diktat also in the sphere of Canada's foreign trade operations, PRAVDA's correspondent writes. They would like to increase their penetration of Canada while at the same time restricting sales of Canadian products at the U.S. market.

It is not surprising that this policy of the USA is met with growing opposition. Even the Canadian official authorities have to admit that the economic difficulties through which Canada is living are largely connected with its unequal relations with the USA. Washington's protectionism, Nikolay Bragin writes, is assessed by the Canadian public as another proof of the unwillingness of the U.S. ruling circles to take into consideration vital interests of its trading partners.

NATO SUPPORT OF RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA HIT

LD0721060Y Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

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["NATO Supports Racialists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is rendering support to the racialist regimes in South Africa, it is pointed out by Nikolay Polyanov, IZVESTIYA's Bonn correspondent. "The racialists in Pretoria and Salisbury are resorting to ever more ruthless police terror, are threatening ever more impudently the national-liberation movement in Africa, precisely because they enjoy growing outside support. The address of their patrons are sufficiently well known: They are the NATO capitals."

The militaristic alliance, known as North Atlantic, which, according to the Washington treaty of 1949, should operate only "to the north of the Tropic of Cancer," is now extending its tentacles to the southern Atlantic--to Africa, the correspondent points out. This risky strategy has received supreme blessing at the recent Washington session of the NATO Council. Contacts between the NATO capitals and the racialist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury are being established gradually for quite a time now. The point in question are not only political, but also military contacts. The racialists are being helped to obtain the latest arms, to create place d'armes for combatting the national-liberation movement of the African peoples.

The NATO partners thereby contribute to the aggravation of tensions in the part of the globe, which is living through a dangerous crisis for many decades now, Polyanov notes. It is noteworthy that many deliveries to Pretoria and Salisbury have NATO code-names. This confirms their military character. In addition to this, NATO generals undertake from time to time inspection trips to South Africa.

The racialists receive from NATO not only material supplies, but also a kind of political indulgence to launch punitive expeditions and massacres of fighters for civil rights, to carry on armed struggle against the national-liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe and other African states, the author points out. There are indications "confirming" that after the outright intervention in Zaire the members of the Atlantic pact are endeavouring, hand in had with the racialist regimes, to go over to the strategy of "intensified rolling back" of the national-liberation movement in Africa, attempts to turn back the tide of historical development in the continent, or, at least, to establish undivided racialist domination in its southern part.

"The struggle for freedom is continuing in South Africa and no NATO patronage of the racialist regimes will help to perpetuate slavery, which has long since been doomed by history," IZVESTIYA sums up.

UK ARMY INCREASE IN LINE WITH CARTER'S INITIATIVES

LD161550Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, 16 August--The UK Ministry of Defense has announced an increase in the numbers of the British Army of 4,000 men; 2,000 of them (?will be sent) to the "Rhine army" situated in the FRG and the rest will be stationed in Ulster and other areas of the UK. In the period from April to June this year, according to data of the Defense Ministry, the number of those recruited to the army rose by 55 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

The decision to increase army numbers, a ministry statement says, will be welcomed by Britain's NATO allies. It fully accords with the spirit of initiatives of U.S. President James Carter which have been expressed in NATO's long-term military program.

The Defense Ministry statement has caused protests from the British progressive public, which says that the government is not fulfilling its election promises of a radical reduction of the country's military spending which accounts for a larger part of the gross national product than that of other European members of NATO.

ICELAND'S ALLIANCE PARTY CHAIRMAN ASKED TO FORM CABINET

LD162244Y Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, August 16, TASS--Reports from Reykjavik say Iceland's President Kristjan Eldjarn asked the Chairman of the People's Alliance Party L. Josepssen to form a new government. The decision was taken after a number of failures by the leaders of other parties, the Independence Party and the Social-Democratic Party to form the cabinet.

The government crisis in Iceland is in its seventh week after the serious defeat suffered by the bourgeois Independence Party and the Progressive Party, which were members of the ruling coalition.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FINNISH MEETING--The 5th meeting of Soviet and Finnish sister cities was held in Kiev 10-12 August attended by delegations from 49 cities in both countries, representatives of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Association for Relations between Soviet and Foreign Cities, the USSR-Finland Society and the Association of Finnish Cities and the Finland-USSR Society. At its final session the meeting unanimously adopted a communique and a statement expressing firm support for the policy of detente, the importance of which has been convincingly confirmed in the 3 years that have passed since the signing of the final document of the Helsinki conference. It was resolved to hold the next, sixth meeting of representatives of Soviet and Finnish sister cities in 1981 in Finland. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 12 Aug 78 AU]

SOVIET COMMENTARY, OTHER REACTION TO CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

U.S. To Aid Israel

LD161504Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Washington Affirms Its Unrestricted Support for Israel"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has made a pledge to Israel that an extension of American military and economic aid will not depend on the outcome of the tripartite meeting set for the beginning of next month in Camp David. Cyrus Vance went on to say that the Washington administration has already made pledges to Israel in this respect. Vance made this statement to the members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In this connection, political observers stress that Washington has unequivocally expressed its backing and support for the hardened course of Begin's government, which rejects any possibility of a complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, not to mention the idea of setting up an independent Palestinian state. We would like to recall that the administration of U.S. President Carter, as reported by the American papers, is determined to propose during the Camp David meeting that American forces be sent to the Middle East. This is for the purpose of granting Israel further guarantees of security in the event a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal is concluded.

Facts clearly indicate that the Washington administration intends to continue obstructing efforts to reach a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis and achieve genuine peace in the region. Washington is obstinately striving for a peace which will allow American monopolies to continue to plunder the national petroleum and nonpetroleum resources of the Arab peoples and to consolidate and expand the scope of their political and strategic positions in the Arab world. American imperialist quarters are, at the same time, seeking to strike at the Arabs' legitimate struggle for their right to control their own national resources and destroy imperialism in its various forms of exploitation and subservience. This process is increasing in intensity and strength. Even Saudi Arabia, the favourite ally of the United States, has been forced to nationalize part of the properties of the ARAMCO company.

As always, American imperialist quarters, in their neocolonialist policy in the Middle East, are allocating Israel the role of the main striking force. They are continuously arming Israel and provide it with huge economic and financial assistance, as well as political backing, for the prupose of letting the Israel aggressor continue to hang the sword over the heads of the Arabs.

Syria Sees 'No Hopes'

LD161314Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, August 16, TASS--Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi of the Syrian Arab Republic has stated that the only way to achieve a just settlement of the Middle East problem is by reconvening the Geneva peace conference. He said so in an interview with a correspondent of the Syrian news agency, SANA.

Concerning Syria's attitude to the present policy of the Egyptian leadership, Al-Halabi said: Our attitude to As-Sadat's capitulatory policy remains unchanged. The Egyptian president is following a way that will lead his policy to failure.

When asked about possible results of the forthcoming Camp David talks between U.S. President Carter, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin (to be held in September) Al-Halabi said: We have no hopes for this meeting and do not think it will help settle the conflict in the Middle East.

Effect on Palestinians

LD162018Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Rafael (Harutynov) commentary: "Camp David and the Palestine Problem"]

[Text] It is no secret that agreement to hold the Camp David meeting was reached during the latest visit of U.S. Secretary of State Vance to Israel and Egypt. It represents an expression of Washington's desire to get the Israeli-Egyptian dialog out of the deadlock it has reached. Washington claims--and official Cairo repeats--that the Camp David meeting will depart from the point of searching for a settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict, including a solution to the so-called Palestinian problem.

This fact alone should draw the attention of the Palestinians, those who from the start--and with justification--rejected the separatist path of the Egyptian leadership because it is in fact an attempt to solve the Palestinian problem behind their backs. All indications show that this path will be that followed at the forthcoming negotiations at Camp David. President as-Sadat said openly in one of his recent speeches that the Camp David talks will center not on a narrow agreement between Egypt and Israel, but on a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

In other words, the Palestinian problem will also be discussed, but without the Palestinians. It is clear that the participants in the forthcoming Camp David meeting understand that without a solution to the Palestinian problem, there is no room to talk about a settlement in the Middle East. But what a difference there is between solutions. There is a just solution, and there is an illusion of a solution--and only in the latter way can the matter be dealt with at Camp David. To be convinced of this one need only look at what the parties to the Camp David meeting will be bringing with them.

Like the United States, Israel categorically rejects the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to setting up its own independent national state. It can be seen from recent statements by President Carter, Secretary of State Vance and other U.S. officials that the most that Washington is ready to agree to is incomplete autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There is also the so-called "As-Sadat Plan" which provides for the handing over of the West Bank to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt, without consulting the Palestinians. All these plans were rejected firmly and repeatedly by the PLO because they are nothing but an attempt to continue the unjust treatment of the rights and the legitimate interests of the Palestinians, who number more than 3 million. Therefore, the Camp David meeting holds nothing good for the Palestinians.

To quote FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, we can truly expect from the Camp David meeting only more Egyptian concessions at the expense of the Palestinians. But the Egyptians have no right to do this since the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians is the PLO.

U.S. Mideast Force

ID161804Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "The Dire Consequences of Intervention"]

[Text] Arab papers have recently been carrying various comments on the tripartite meeting between Carter, As-Sadat and Begin which is to take place in Camp David in September. They draw particular attention to the intention of the United States during the talks to raise the question of bringing U.S. forces to the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Syrian, Iraqi, Algerian and other Arab papers point out that the implementation of such a plan is likely to saddle the Arabs with countless trials. TISHRIN says that the Arabs will never forget the actions of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean in recent years. Nor will they forget the airlift between the United States and Israel during the Arab-Israeli war in October 1973.

Washington's intentions are enough to justify a sense of deep anxiety, particularly in view of the fact that over the years the Arab peoples have been convinced that an armed intervention by the United States and its NATO allies is always to gain objectives quite contrary to the interests of the developing states and national liberation movements. Intervention has always been practiced for the purpose of consolidating the positions of American imperialism, Israeli Zionism and extreme Arab reaction.

In the summer of 1958, a tense situation emerged in Lebanon. At the request of then President Sham'un, Washington undertook a direct armed intervention on 14 July, when U.S. forces landed in Lebanon. The subsequent occupation lasted 102 days. It ended after insistent demands by the Soviet Union and all progressive forces in the world. But that period was enough for the Americans, cooperating with local reactionaries, to inflict a blow on the progressive forces in the country.

Also, the direct or indirect acts of intervention by the United States and its allies in the Somali-Ethiopian conflict, the internal affairs of Zaire and the situation in the Western Sahara have led only to the emergence of new hotbeds of tension in various parts of the African Continent.

One must not overlook the important fact that U.S. policy toward the Middle East-beginning with military and economic aid and ending with direct armed intervention--has been and still is of an anti-Arab nature. Is this not proved by the growing support for Israel in all aspects of its expansionist policy? Would the aggression by Tel Aviv in 1967 have been possible without the backing of U.S. imperialism? Can Israel today pursue its insolent policy which seeks to undermine a just settlement in the Middle East and liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement without Washington's permanent political, military and economic backing?

Tel Aviv is fully aware that, should a new confrontation emerge in the Middle East, an airlift such as that of 1973 would come into being between the United States and Israel to enable the latter to obtain everything necessary for its aggression against the Arab states.

It is very clear that the intention of the United States to send forces to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip conforms with the growing aggressiveness of American imperialism, particularly in the Middle East. This does not represent a new trend in Washington's policy but rather a return to the old policy, embodied in the Eisenhower doctrine, which calls for pursuing a policy of strength, the establishment of reactionary pacts and so forth.

The decision to dispatch forces to the Middle East is not the only aspect of this policy. Another aspect is the intention to set up an alliance among the reactionary regimes in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea regions under the auspices of the Pentagon and to send U.S. forces there. This has been confirmed more than once by Pentagon representatives.

The march along this path has already started. In October 1975 President as-Sadat signed an agreement with the United States and Israel which paved the way for U.S. military experts to come to the Sinai. Today, a U.S. early warning station vigilantly guards Tel Aviv's interests. In this light observers ask: Will As-Sadat sign an agreement which will actually open wide the doors of the Middle East to extensive intervention by U.S. militarists?

Future developments will answer this question. However, the talks at Camp David will cover the question of direct U.S. armed intervention in the Middle East conflict. This fact arouses deep concern--and with full justification.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: ISRAEL CONTINUES OCCUPATION OF LEBANON

ID161141Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 3 ID

[From the V. Berezin and V. Vinogradov international military-political review: "Lebanon: Tension Persists"]

[Text] Each day brings disturbing reports from Lebanon. Fierce exchanges of fire--sometimes with missiles and artillery--between the Arab Deterrent Forces and the rightwing Christian armed formations in certain quarters of Beirut are almost continuous. An extremely tense situation also persists in southern areas of the country. The reason for this is the provocative actions of detachments of the so-called "army for the defense of southern Lebanon" and of the Israeli military which supports them.

About 2 months have now passed since Israel officially announced that it had totally withdrawn its troop subunits from southern Lebanon. However, of what kind of "withdrawal" is it possible to speak when the time that has since passed testifies irrefutably that an effective Israeli occupation of southern Lebananese territory continues?

This occupation is confirmed by many facts. Tel Aviv's rulers withdrew their interventionist troops only from the Lebanese territory occupied during the March aggression against that Arab country. As far as the Lebanese sectors seized by Israel before that aggression are concerned, Tel Aviv has refused even to discuss their fate and they have remained under the heel of the Zionist occupiers.

One cannot help but see that when they left the areas which they had decided to quit, the Israelis handed control of almost the whole border zone over to their allies among the rightwing Christian and conservative circles. And this action was not some kind of improvisation but was carefully prepared by the Israeli authorities. Gambling on the "army for the defense of southern Lebanon" headed by Major Haddad, the occupiers have spent considerable money and effort to transform it into a battleworthy formation. The "army" has received weapons from Israel and Zionist instructors have trained its personnel. This is evidently why Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizman had every reason, as he did in an interview with the Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, to call Major Haddad a "member of the Israeli armed forces."

The events of subsequent days have shown that this "member of the Israeli armed forces" has learned the occupiers' "instructions" well. It is precisely his troop formations which are still frustrating the process of settlement in southern Lebanon by refusing to fulfill the UN Security Council resolutions and by preventing the deployment of subunits of the regular Lebanese Army along the Lebanese-Israeli border. These actions inspired by Tel Aviv are enabling the Israelis to retain control of southern Lebanese regions and to utilize them as a bridgehead for new aggressive actions against that independent Arab country.

Throughout this period "windows" through which Israel has actively maintained close military and economic links with the rightwing Christians have continued to exist on the Lebanese-Israeli border. Not only do Haddad's fighters receive Israeli weapons and ammunition through these "windows," but Israeli instructors and advisers cross through them to continue directly to lead the actions of the conservative military detachments and even to participate in the fighting. However, such a flood of Israeli weapons is coming in that the "windows" are obviously proving inadequate. Thus weapons are also being delivered in Israeli ships. For example, recently, two ships containing weapons for rightwing forces were unloaded under the leadership of Israeli officers in the port of Juniyah.

Israeli troops have not "withdrawn" very far from Lebanese territory. They are stationed along the Lebanese-Israeli border so at any time they can penetrate the territory which they left. Israeli patrols make constant incursions into Lebanese settlements where they carry out indiscriminate searches and arrests among the peaceful citizens. Israeli aircraft and ships violate Lebanese airspace and waters daily. And a few days ago Gen. R. Eytan, chief of the Israeli Defense Forces General Staff, declared that Tel Aviv is prepared for "any turn of events in Lebanon." This remark cannot be taken as anything but an undisguised threat to unleash a new aggression against this sovereign Arab state.

The insolent actions of Haddad's "army" which relies on comprehensive support from Tel Aviv, the constant provocations by the Israeli military and the undisguised threats against Lebanon are fueling the already complex situation in this Arab country. A perfidious scheme for the dismemberment of Lebanon into some kind of "ministates" with their subsequent subordination to Israel and international imperialism can be discerned clearly in the actions of the Zionist aggressor and his agents.

Progressive forces in the Arab world and beyond resolutely oppose these sinister schemes. They demand that Israel end its interference in Lebanon's internal affairs and that that country's people be granted the opportunity to decide the fate of their country for themselves.

ISRAELIS ACCUSED OF METING OUT RACIAL INJUSTICE

LD1709057 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 17, TASS--The Israeli authorities continue meting out racialist "justice" to the Arab citizens. A military court in Jerusalem sentenced Palestinian girl Iman al-Hatyb to eight years in prison, and Palestinian Madjid as-Salaam was sentenced to a long term in prison, both on cliche charges of "subversive activity" and "association with the Palestine resistance movement."

The mayors of the town of Beit-Sahur, Beit-Jala and several other populated localities were arrested for disobeying the occupation authorities.

'EXCESSIVE' ISRAELI MILITARY SPENDING CRITICIZED

LD170648Y Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 17, TASS--The excessive spending of the Israeli Government on military needs is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people of Israel. According to the Finance Ministry, the cost of living in that country grew 54 percent over the 12 past months.

U.S.-ISRAELI AGREEMENT ON 'AIRLINERS' REPORTED

LD170928Y Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 17, TASS--The U.S.A. and Israel signed on Wednesday an agreement on increasing the number of flights of Israeli airliners to the U.S.A. The agreement also provides for an improvement of air communications between the U.S.A. and Israel and deepening of scientific-technical cooperation in that field.

Commenting on this event, observers note that the establishment of reliable communication between Washington and Tel Aviv means that in case of any "emergence" [as received] situation, in the Middle East the United States will be able to airlift there speedily military equipment and other important cargoes.

EGYPT'S ECONOMIC COURSE SAID TO AGGRAVATE PROBLEMS

LD161420Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

["Consequences of a Disastrous Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, August 16, TASS--The economic course pursued by the present Egyptian leadership far from resolving, is further aggravating the problems facing the country. Egypt's dependence on [words indistinct] the rich Arab oil producing countries as well as the industrialised imperialist states is growing from year to year. The latter, as was the case in the colonial times, have a decisive influence on Egypt's home and foreign policy.

Thus, this year alone, Egypt, according to Deputy Minister of Economy and Economic Cooperation S. Karim has to receive from abroad [figures indistinct] dollars in order to save the country from economic collapse. The bulk of the money is to be spent on purchasing foods as well as for repaying loans and paying the interest rate on the short-term loans received earlier. The country's foreign debt is known to have reached nearly 12 billion dollars already now.

The main source of loans and other kinds of financial aid to Egypt is the U.S.A. as well as the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which gave consent to grant Egypt a 1.3 billion dollar loan this year. This will be naturally done on condition that Egyptian leadership observes the unwritten law according to which "he who pays the piper orders the tune" and meet the political demands put forward by the Western monopolies, which include the granting of new benefits to foreign and local private capital and further elimination of the progressive socio-economic gains of the revolution of 1952, and in the international arena continuation of the capitulatory line on the questions of Middle East settlement and the turning of Egypt into a tool of imperialist influence in the Middle East.

TASS REPORTS ON SITUATION IN LEBANON, PEACE MOVES

LD161918Y Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 16, TASS--Though armed clashes have stopped in the Lebanese capital, the atmosphere there remains tense. Snipers of right-wing Christian detachments continue to terrorize the population in the Shiyah and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah districts. New barricades have appeared on the streets of Ashrafiya. Sporadic submachinegun firing occurred there.

Alarming news is coming in from the south of the Lebanon. Several dwelling houses have been razed to the ground by the artillery of the conservative forces in the populated locality of Hasbaiyah. Right-wing detachments continue to block the advancement of the Lebanese Army battalion sent to the south to restore the sovereignty of the country's lawful government there.

Searching for ways to normalize the situation, the Lebanese leadership is initiating active contacts with the sides involved in the conflict. It is hoped in the local political circles that tensions would be eased, specifically by the results of the visit paid by the Lebanese prime minister, S. al-Huss, to Syria, which ended yesterday.

ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION 'ORGANIZERS' ARRESTED IN IRAN

LD161554Y Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 16, TASS--General Reza Naji, chief of the Isfehan garrison, has announced the arrest of a "group of organizers" of recent anti-governmental actions in that Iranian city. The press also reports arrests made among people involved in disturbances in Shiraz. As the Tehran JOURNAL says, 209 persons were arrested there. 113 of them are to be tried by a military tribunal while the cases of 96 demonstrators will be heard by a civil court.

KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT IN BAGHDAD

LD161800Y Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, August 16, TASS--Alliance with the national-liberation movements and consolidation of relations with the socialist states are an important condition for successful struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for freedom, democracy and socialism, it is pointed out in the statement of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, which has been published here. The document approves of the program advanced by the Iraqi Government to form a united front of progressive Arab forces.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES DEPARTING MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR

LD161756Y Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--Vasily Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today the Moroccan ambassador to the USSR, Maati Jorio, in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union.

ANGOLA'S NETO SPEAKS ON TIES WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD170832Y Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, August 17, TASS--The Angolan people guided by its vanguard the MPLA-Labor Party is firmly following the road of construction of fundamentals of socialism in the country, said President Agostinho Neto of the People's Republic of Angola. Speaking in the town of Gabela he noted that the course for the socialist orientation of the republic predetermined the all-round strengthening of the fraternal ties with the countries of the socialist community. Paramount attention will be further devoted to the development of these ties, which constitute a firm basis for the construction in the People's Republic of Angola of a society free from exploitation of man by man.

Agostinho Neto expressed solidarity with the courageous struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa against racial oppression and declared for all-round aid and support for the freedom fighters.

VOLKOV COMMENTS ON ANGOLA'S 'INCREASED PRESTIGE'

LD161511Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Valeriy Volkov report: "Increased Prestige"]

[Text] Luanda--People's Angola, on the basis of its achievements in consolidating its statehood and resolving its internal problems, is consistently strengthening its position in the international arena. A further testimony to this was its active participation in the Khartoum assembly of OAU heads of state and government and in the Belgrade conference of the foreign ministers of the nonalined states.

Angola holds a consistent, principled position on the question of granting true independence to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and it opposes attempts to bring about a neocolonial solution to the question. As an active member of the so-called five "frontline states," Angola renders aid and support to the national liberation movements and opposes the policy of racism and apartheid pursued by the regime of the Republic of South Africa.

Angola's successes in the international arena are all the more notable in that an acute political struggle took place in the world--and in some places is still not at an end--over the issue of recognizing the young republic and establishing normal relations with it.

Characteristic in this respect is the example of Portugal, where, since the establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola, reaction has tried fiercely to resist the establishment of business contacts with it. However, the realistic forces prevailed. The recent meeting between A. Neto, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of Angola, and Portuguese President R. Eanes succeeded in overcoming many negative aspects of relations between the two countries and in channeling these relations into mutually advantageous cooperation. The increased authority of the young republic is also borne out by the steps which have led to the normalization of Angola's relations with the United States and also with Zaire.

Angola's increased prestige can be observed today in the activity of its representatives in the United Nations and a number of other international organizations.

The republic's foreign policy successes are due to a considerable extent to the solidarity with the Angolan people manifested by the world's progressive forces, and above all the countries of the socialist community, which are rendering it extensive international aid in the struggle to consolidate its independence and develop along the path of socialism.

A further consolidation of the positions of independent Angola will serve the definitive liquidation of colonialism and racist rule in the south of Africa.

MADAGASCAR AIDE CITED ON USSR AID IN TRAINING

LD161513Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Effective Support"]

[Text] Tananarive, 12 August--The Soviet Union is rendering the Democratic Republic of Madagascar effective support at a decisive moment in its history, for the country is actively endeavoring to fulfill its plan for economic development and the building of a socialist society, J. Rakotoniana, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, has stated. Speaking at a meeting with a group of students leaving to study in the USSR, he noted that the Soviet Union is rendering Madagascar effective aid in training national cadres.

Our country, Rakotoniana stated, has a great need for skilled cadres and the socialist countries are training just such specialists who are essential for the development of the national economy.

PETROV VIEWS TIES BETWEEN ISRAEL, SOUTH AFRICA

LD161530Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Petrov writes:

The world conference against racism and racial discrimination, now being held in Geneva, has attracted the attention of broad public circles around the world. This is easy to explain since the successes of the national liberation movement and the broadening of the front of solidarity with the peoples fighting against racist-colonial regimes, racism, its ideology and policy remain among the biggest sources of tension in the world. One example of this is the situation in the south of Africa where the racists openly resort to violence and terror and commit armed provocations against neighbouring states.

The world public is especially concerned by the support given to the racists by the West and the former's close links with Israel. The Soviet delegate, speaking at the Geneva conference, pointed to a serious danger harboured by the assistance given to Pretoria by the NATO countries and the strengthening of political and military ties between Israel and South Africa.

Facts confirming the existence of close ties between Pretoria and Tel Aviv are widely known. They were mentioned both in the Western press and in the U.N. documents. It is said in a report prepared recently at the initiative of the U.N. special committee against apartheid that the recent years have seen a sharp increase in the exchange of official visits between the political leaders of the two countries, as well as of military and scientific delegations, trade and economic missions etc. Trade between the two countries is growing fast. Israel's imports from South Africa have almost quadrupled since 1973.

In violation of the Security Council's embargo on arms sales to South Africa, Israel secretly continues supplying Pretoria with arms. It builds warships and supplies various firearms to the racialist regime. According to press reports the amount of arms trade between South Africa and Israel has increased 11-fold over the last ten years. The overall cost of South African military orders placed in Israel now exceeds 200 million dollars. There is also sinister cooperation between Pretoria and Tel Aviv in the development of nuclear weapons.

The western countries, above all, the NATO member nations, are playing an unseemly part in the expansion of all-round ties between South Africa and Israel. While talking of the need to observe human rights and condemning apartheid, they in fact help strengthen the racist-Zionist alliance and sometimes use Israel directly as a transshipment base for their arms exports going to South Africa. Such a position is condemned by all peace-loving states which insist that the West should withdraw any economic, financial and military support to the South African racist regime.

TASS REPORTS ETHIOPIAN ADMINISTRATOR'S VISIT TO AGORDAT

LD161030Y Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 16, TASS--Chief Administrator of Eritrea Province Fikru Wolde Tinsai made a trip to the town of Agordat, which was recently liberated from separatist groupings by the Ethiopian national army.

Addressing local residents at a meeting, he spoke in detail on the aims and objectives of the Ethiopian revolution in carrying out radical socio-economic transformations and ensuring genuine equality for all nationalities. The separatist groupings, he stressed, supported by imperialism and reactionary Arab regimes strive to split national unity and to stifle the Ethiopian revolution. But due to the courage of soldiers and the mass of the people of Ethiopia, who rose in defence of revolution, of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, home and foreign reaction has suffered a defeat. He expressed confidence of the ultimate victory of the Ethiopian people waging a just struggle for unity, peace and social progress.

TASS ASSAILS SHOOTING OF MINERS IN RHODESIA

LD161350Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 16, TASS-- Rhodesian racist troops have committed a new crime against Africans. On Tuesday, Rhodesian police coldbloodedly opened fire on a large demonstration of African miners at the Mangula copper mine, not far from Salisbury. The miners were on strike against unemployment and unbearable working conditions. As a result, four persons were killed and five gravely wounded. Arrests were made.

The tragedy at the Mangula mine is not the only example showing the ruthless suppression by the illegal Smith clique of any actions by Africans in defence of their rights and for freedom from racial oppression. Trying to stem the rising tide of the liberation movement in their country the Rhodesian racists resort to genocide against Africans, destroy whole settlements, herd Africans into so-called "protected" villages which do not differ in any way from concentration camps, and rely on military and police terror. At present the Smith regime has lost control over the rural districts of the country.

Unemployment, poverty and rightlessness continue to be the lot of Africans in districts still controlled by the Salisbury authorities. At the same time, Smith and his African minions are trying hypocritically to create the impression that their illegal regime [words indistinct] transformed and to persuade the Africans that racism is allegedly done away with in Rhodesia. By announcing from time to time "popular referendums" or racial reforms they are trying to create an illusion of change. But what kind of "liberalisatic.." can there be in Rhodesia if real power in the country is held, as before, by the white minority which is waging a war against the Zimbabwe people, if racial discrimination continues in all spheres of social and economic life, and [words indistinct] new crimes are committed against Africans?

Resolutely condemning the (?maneuvers) by the Rhodesian racialists the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the lawful representative of the Zimbabwe people, state that it will carry forward [words indistinct] struggle to a victorious end, until Smith's colonial and racist regime and its puppets are eliminated.

LAO VICE PREMIER VONGVICHIT ARRIVES IN BAKU

BK170734Y Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, vice premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs and secretary general of the Lao Patriotic Front, has arrived in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan SSR of the USSR. Phoumi Vongvichit is paying a visit to this republic en route home from the GDR. The visit is at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

RADIO MOSCOW REVIEWS LAO SPC GROUP'S VISIT TO USSR

BK161340Y Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Report by Valeriy Godunov on recent visit to USSR by the Lao Supreme People's Council delegation led by SPC Vice President Sisomphon Lovansai]

[Text] Recently, the newspapers have been reporting on the fraternal meetings between Mongolian working people and the delegation of the Supreme People's Council of Laos. In the meantime, Soviet friends of the Lao delegation in the USSR still recall the delegation's recent visit to our country.

The governments and peoples of our countries have cooperated in a fraternal manner. Our relationship is a mutual one within the socialist community, and both sides sincerely help one another. The recent visit of the Lao delegation to our country was inspired by this spirit. During the visit, we expressed mutual agreement on all issues discussed, and developed certain plans of cooperation for mutual interest in the near future. The Soviet people tried to do everything to make the visit a great success for the Lao comrades who are currently carrying out the great tasks of socialist transformation and construction in their homeland.

The entire Soviet people are very happy that the Lao side has highly valued its recent visit to the USSR. Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, at the end of the delegation's visit, said: Our visit has been extremely useful. We will take with us lasting impressions of the impressive communist construction and peaceful labor of the Soviet people, who have generously shared their experience with us. The experience of the land of the soviets has enormous significance for our young republic, recently liberated from the administrative yoke of the colonialists.

We would like to review the Lao delegation's visit to the USSR. The delegation met with high-ranking Soviet officials in a fraternal atmosphere to discuss sincere bilateral relations. The delegation held talks with Comrade Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities, to discuss parliamentary cooperation--one of the many facets of the special all-round bilateral cooperation.

The visit of the Lao delegation to our country resulted from a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium delegation visit to the LPDR shortly after the victory of the Lao revolution. The visit the Lao delegation further strenthened future bilateral relations.

Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai continued: The Lao people nurture friendly feelings toward the Soviet people, and are linked with them by close bonds of cooperation based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The central Lao-Soviet Friendship Hospital which was recently inaugurated in Vientiane, the various construction projects undertaken in the LPDR with the cooperation of Soviet specialists, and the cooperation between the two countries in the international arena in the interests of peace and international friendship and in strengthening the solidarity among the socialist countries, result from the fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR. One of the primary objectives of the visit was to gain experiences in socialist construction in the USSR. The delegation visited collective farms and the Nurek hydroelectric station in Tadzhikistan.

Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai noted in Dushanbe, capital of Tadzhikistan: Presently our goal is to develop agriculture, and we will use agriculture as the basis for building the foundations of national industry. To do this, we are guided by the experience of the Soviet Union, and of Tadzhikistan in particular, and by the experience of other socialist countries.

The Lao guests were told that the policy of the Soviet Government toward the various republics in the eastern region, which voluntarily became members of the USSR in the early twenties, was to render material and financial support to agricultural development in the region as a basis for their industrial construction, including mining and machinery production. As a result, those republics managed simultaneously to develop both agriculture and industry.

Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, discussing his impressions of his visit to various Soviet enterprises, told Soviet reporters: We have witnessed everywhere the mighty development of the Soviet Union. The example of the fraternal Soviet Union convincingly testifies to the supremacy of the socialist system.

This statement is absolutely correct and reasonable. If we compare the living conditions of the people in Tadzhikistan before the socialist revolution with the present, we can clearly see the supremacy of the socialist system. There are no poor and illiterate people in this republic, and the per capita income is the highest in Asia.

When visiting Volgograd, where some of the fiercest fighting took place in World War II, the Lao friends saw proof of the great sacrifices made by the Soviet people in attaining victory for socialism. They also saw a beautiful newly-built city which has nearly 1 million people and advanced industry. The Lao delegation noted that the destruction in th. city must have been like that in Sam Neua during the war. Before the war, Volgograd was twenty times larger than Sam Neua, and had many tall buildings and some of the largest industrial plants in Europe. However, all that was destroyed by the German fascists, just as Sam Neua was destroyed by the U.S. imperialists. The industrial complexes were rebuilt after the war. The Volgograd tractor plant, which the delegation visited, was built in the early thirties. It was completely destroyed in (?1973), but now it is one of the largest tractor factories in the world.

There is no doubt that after visiting Volg ad, the Lao delegation returned home confident that the rich and beautiful land of Laos will be rebuilt from the ruins of the war and will be even more beautiful in the future. The Lao people will carry out this reconstruction with support and assistance from the fraternal Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and the people of other socialist countries.

As was declared at the meeting between the SPC delegation and the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR will continue its support and assistance to the fraternal LPDR in all fields in restoring and developing the national economy. The Soviet people are convinced that Soviet-Lao friendship will be further strengthened in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and proletarian internationalism.

SRV DELEGATION HEAD CITES PRC PROTRACTION OF HANOI TALKS

LD161810Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 16, TASS--The second meeting of the delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China at the negotiations that are under way here at the level of deputy foreign ministers of the two countries was addressed by the head of the Vietnamese delegation Hoang Bich Son, who explained the stand of the Vietnamese side on questions related to Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam.

As reported by the Vietnamese information agency (VIA), Hoang Bich Son recalled that for twenty years now most of the Chinese nationals in the south of Vietnam had Vietnamese citizenship and were Vietnamese of Chinese origin. This is why--not counting a small number of Chinese emigrants, residing in the south--all the rest are citizens of Vietnam. After the liberation of the southern part of the country, China used its agents to instigate the Vietnamese of Chinese origin to demand their former citizenship and repatriation to China.

The campaign was well organized and concerted by the leadership of the Chinese side. Its purpose was to provoke disorders, to fan up national enmity and to cause difficulties in the socialist construction in Vietnam.

The present disagreements and disputes over Chinese nationals, Hoang Bich Son stressed, have been caused by the Chinese side exclusively. At the same time responsible personalities in China began, even after the opening of the current negotiations, to make statements that the talks would allegedly be unsuccessful if the Vietnamese side did not make concessions. "It is obvious," the head of the Vietnamese delegation said, "that the Chinese side does not intend to conduct negotiations in the spirit of equality and mutual respect, but is merely seeking ways of pressuring Vietnam in an attempt to make it accept China's terms."

At the second meeting, the VIA reports, the head of the Chinese delegation again repeated in his protracted statement the hackneyed slanderous fabrications regarding Vietnam's stand on the question of Chinese nationals, which hardly testifies to the sincere desire of the Chinese side to promote the success of the negotiations.

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON 33D ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK LIBERATION

Yi Chong-ok Greets Kosygin

SK161023Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 15 Aug 78 SK

[Text of message to Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers from DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok on the 33rd anniversary of Korean liberation]

[Text] I extend warm greetings to you on 15 August, the 33d anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

The Korean people value the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union which was created during the course of the struggle against imperialism and for victory in the socialist cause.

Taking this opportunity, I express conviction that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will continue to be consolidated and developed in all fields, and sincerely wish you a greater success (?in your responsible duties) for the growth and development of the nation.

Ustinov Message

LD170945Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Army General O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, Pyongyang:

Esteemed comrade minister: On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and all the servicemen of the Korean People's Army on the 33d anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial domination.

As a result of the powerful strikes by the Soviet Army which routed the crack forces of Japanese militarism, and of the courageous struggle of the Korean patriots under the leadership of the communists, favorable conditions were created for the transfer of power into the hands of the Korean people. We note with satisfaction that in a brief period of history the DPRK's working people have overcome colonial backwardness and have achieved considerable successes in building socialism. The just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful democratic unification of their homeland finds full support among the Soviet people and the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces.

On this portentious day I wish all the personnel of the Korean People's Army the further improvement of their combat skill for the benefit of the strengthening of their homeland's defense capability.

With comradely regards,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR Defense Minister.

Friendship Month Opens

LD161303Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A month of Soviet-Korean friendship, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has started in the Soviet Union. In connection with this, a meeting of public representatives has taken place in Moscow's House of Friendship. Relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries and peoples, it was stressed at the meeting, serve the interests of socialism and the cause of peace and security of peoples.

The DPRK ambassador in the Soviet Union, Kim Chae-pong, stressed that the Korean people treasure these relations and are striving for their further development and consolidation.

Liberation Struggle Reviewed

SK161335Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 15 Aug 78 SK

[Program on 33d anniversary of Korean liberation]

[Excerpts] The congratulatory message to DPRK leaders comrades Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok from Soviet leaders comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin, which were published in today's press, says that 15 August 1945 is fully remembered by the peoples of our two countries and written in the history of their fraternal friendship.

The destruction of the Japanese aggressive forces in Korea by the (?heroic) Soviet Army assisted the Korean people who had fought devotedly for the liberation of their nation for freedom and (?independence).

We are convinced that the firm friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, nations and peoples will be further developed for the sake of socialism and in the interests of the cause of peace and security in the Far East. May Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation, which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, be consolidated and developed.

15 August 1945 brought a new era in the history of Soviet-Korean relations. Today, the Soviet people sincerely rejoice that, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] great social and economic changes were made in North Korea following liberation to ensure broad possibilities for the creative zeal of the industrious Korean people, for their [word indistinct] growth, and for the enhancement of the people's welfare.

Through days of happiness and severe trial, the Soviet and DPRK working people have always been together and will be in the future.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP and DPRK President, said that the powerful Soviet technical assistance was a great encouragement to the Korean people during the democratic construction shortly following liberation, in the period in which the furious flames of war were blazing in the land, and under the arduous conditions of postwar economic rehabilitation and construction.

Colonel General (Kischekov), hero of the Soviet Union, who commanded the 25th Soviet Army which liberated Korea in August 1945, will now speak. A retired general, Comrade (Kischekov) serves today as vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Association and, in recent years, visited the DPRK many times as a member of the delegation of the association.

[(Kischekov) recorded in Russian with superimposed Korean translation] As one of the participants in the battle for Korea's liberation, it is a true joy for me to witness the great achievements attained by the socialist Korean working people since liberation. When I visited the DPRK, I could not recognize the places where battles were fought in that unforgettable August of 1945. Beautiful cities have been erected and elegant new towns have sprung up. New factories and power plants have also been constructed.

Every time I visit your country I cannot help being excited. This is because one always remembers the land to which help was rendered for its liberation. To me and to many people who participated in the battle of August 1945, Korea is just such a land. When I visit the DPRK, I always recall those days.

Today, we, the liberators of Korea, are joyful when we think that the friendship which was created in August 1945 has been further consolidated and filled with new contents. The working people of our two countries are firmly moving forward on the road of socialist and communist construction.

The Soviet people will soon celebrate with our friends in the DPRK the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK--the first (?workers) state in Korean history. I wish our Korean brothers and sisters new labor successes and victories. [end recording]

Soviet Assistance

LD1614517 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[I. Viktorov article: "With Confident Step"]

[Text] The second half of August in Korea is the time when the weather grows colder and you already feel the light breath of the approaching fall days. But in the calendar of historical events, 15 August has become permanently linked for the Korean people with a springtime feeling of renewal, liberation and hopes.

Nearly 33 years ago the Soviet Army completed the defeat of the Japanese occupation troops in Korea. The Korean patriots' long, stubborn struggle under the leadership of the communists against the Japanese invaders was crowned with victory. In the northern part of Korea the working people took their destiny into their own hands and created the first worker and peasant state in the country's history--the DPRK. The dream of all generations of the Korean people for happiness and freedom and the country's independent, democratic development had been realized.

During the years since liberation, the former colonial domain of Japanese imperialism has become a socialist state with a developed economy, science and culture. Particularly impressive successes were achieved during the years of the fulfillment of the last 6-year plan for the country's economic development, which was fulfilled 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule. The DPRK's dynamic economic growth rates are substantiated by the fact that as much industrial output is now produced in 5 days as was produced in an entire year on the eve of liberation.

The rapid growth of production is accompanied by profound changes in the structure of the country's national economy, the development of agriculture and the constant improvement of the people's living standard. The present 7-year development plan for 1978-1984 is aimed at providing all sectors with modern equipment and at further boosting the country's economic potential. Major power stations, new plants and factories, mines and irrigation installations will be commissioned. The urban and rural working people will receive another 200,000-300,000 well-built apartments. Rural workers will consolidate and surpass the height attained in recent years in the production of grain and good crops.

The Korean working people's successes in building a new society would be greater if the country had not remained divided. In South Korea a repressive puppet regime cruelly suppressed all democratic rights and freedoms. Soviet people resolutely support the DPRK Government which advocates the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the country's peaceful unification on a democratic basis, without outside interference.

Relations of friendship and cooperation exist between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. They accord with the common interests of the peoples of the two countries and the interests of the countries of the socialist community, and they are making their contribution to the cause of peace and socialism.

INTERSPUTNIK SESSION IN ULAANBAATAR ENDS WORK

LD161534Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A session of Intersputnik, the international space communications organization, has ended its work in Ulaanbaatar. Correspondent Sergey Pravdin reports from the Mongolian capital:

Taking part in the session's work were Mongolia, the USSR, Bulgaria, Cuba and other socialist states, as well as observers from Algeria, Iraq and the International Radio and Television Organization. At the conclusion of the session the participants signed a joint communique. Gram-Ochir, first deputy minister of communications of the Mongolian People's Republic, and (?vice) chairman at the session, commented:

[Garam-Ochir recorded in Mongolian fading into Russian translation] First of all I would like to stress that the session's work passed in an atmosphere of friendship and businesslike cooperation and full mutual understanding. Apart from the question of television and radio relays for the Moscow Olympics, the session participants (?discussed) a plan for television channel distribution for 1979, taking into account Cuba's requirements for the conference of nonalined countries to be held on the Isle of Liberty next year. An accord was also reached on incorporating new earth television stations in Bulgaria and Hungary, built over the past year, into the Intersputnik system. The question of the further development of the Intersputnik system for the period 1979-1980 was also considered. (?The presence) during the session's work of observers from a number of countries, concluded Comrade Garam-Ochir, indicates the great interest in the activity of Intersputnik, particularly regarding the developing countries. [end recording]

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON STROESSNER'S NEW TERM IN PARAGUAY

PY161758Y Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 15 Aug 78 PY

[Commentary by Leonard Kosichev: "The Dictator Plays With Democracy"]

[Text] The dictator of Paraguay, Alfredo Stroessner, decided to begin his fifth presidential period with statements to the local press. The press interview was a mixture of cynical demagogy which is the well-known game of the Paraguayan president who plays with democracy.

According to Stroessner, his government has made great efforts during the last 6 years toward turning the country into a sovereign, independent and free country. Furthermore, the general president was very generous in promising the happiness and the welfare of the Paraguayan people for the next coming years of his government.

However, Stroessner's eloquence does not fool anyone; the life of the Paraguayan people is a terrible drama. One million Paraguayans, or one quarter of the Paraguayan people, have been forced to emigrate to other countries during the 24 years of Stroessner's government. In 1974 the arrest and torture of 1,500 persons, all representatives of the different political parties, was ordered in Paraguay. Many of them were killed or just disappeared. But Stroessner says again and again that this is a free country.

The dictator, obviously, wants to modernize the facade of his regime and play the role of a constitutional president, and with this objective the national Constitution was amended and another electoral farce was carried out. The legal opposition disapproved of the amendments to the national Constitution, which opened the road for Stroessner to remain in power by allowing his reelection.

Recently the opposition parties and groups decided to become united, and declared that in Stroessner's regime democracy was not tolerated.

STATE-PARTY RESOLUTION HONORS MEMORY OF KULAKOV

LD161726Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on perpetuating the memory of Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Hero of Socialist Labor.

It has been decided to erect a bust of Fedor Davydovich Kulakov in his home village of Fitizh in Lgovskiy Rayon, Kurskaya Oblast. A memorial plaque in honor of Fedor Davydovich Kulakov will be put up on the building of the All-Union Agricultural Institute for Extramural Education in the town of Balashikha in Moskovskaya Oblast, where he studied.

The name of Fedor Davydovich Kulakov will be given to streets in Moscow, Kursk, Penza and Stavropol. It will also be bestowed on the Rylsk Agricultural Technical College in Kurskaya Oblast and the Zemetchinskiy Kolkhoz in Penzenskaya Oblast.

SHCHERBITSKIY ARTICLE ON HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN CP PUBLISHED

LD161315 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 7 Signed to Press 28 June 78 carries on pages 3-18 a 9,500-word by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian First Secretary Shcherbitskiy entitled "The Ukrainian CP is a Militant Detachment of the CPSU," marking the 60th anniversary of the first congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party (Bolsheviks). The article recalls the historical development of the Ukrainian CP and goes on to analyze its economic, political and social activities in the recent past and the present.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEKISTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU

LD152150Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A session of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau has examined the results of mutual checking that took place in the republic with the participation of cotton-pickers of Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia. These republics are competing with Uzbekistan.

Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, speaking at the session, expressed gratitude to the mutual checking brigades from the fraternal republics. We recall that the cotton growers of Uzbekistan decided to pick 5.7 million tons of cotton this year.

BRIEFS

LAKE KHASAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING--A meeting of participants in the Lake Khasan events, war and labor veterans, border guards and Vladivostok city youths, organized by the Primorskiy Kray Komsomol committee to mark the 40th anniversary of Lake Khasan events, was held yesterday at the Intertrade Union Palace of Cultural in Vladivostok. Viktor Pavlovich Rybakov, first secretary of the Primorskiy Kray Komsomol committee, and Maj Gen Nikolay Rodionovich Filippov, chief of the Political Administration of the Red Banner Pacific Border District, greeted the participants on the anniversary. Honorary certificates of the Primorskiy Kray Komsomol committee and commemorative gifts were presented to war veterans at the meeting. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW]

ECONOMIC WEEKLY REVIEWS FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD092332Y Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--4,816 firms of 29 countries including seven socialist, two developing and 20 industrially advanced capitalist states, took part last year in foreign and international exhibitions in the Soviet Union, it is reported by the weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA (ECONOMIC GAZETTE) in an article on the activities of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR. These exhibitions were visited by 3.6 million people. The total sum of the commercial deals, concluded at the exhibitions, runs into about one thousand million roubles.

In order to expand and deepen the foreign economic relations more effectively, the weekly continues, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR is striving to cultivate its relations with business organizations of foreign states on a long-term contractual basis. At the present time stable business relations are being maintained with the chambers of commerce and similar organizations in 80 countries of the world. Cooperation with 31 of them is effected on contractual lines. Signed in 1977 were agreements on cooperation with the chambers of commerce of Afghanistan, India, Cuba, the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen and Portugal.

Cooperation with the chambers of the fraternal socialist states is aimed at promoting in every way the fulfillment of the agreed upon plan of multilateral integrational measures of the CMEA member states for 1976-1980 and the long-term special-purpose programmes approved this June by the 32nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

TSENTROSOYUZ COUNCIL MEETING DISCUSSES CPSU JULY PLENUM

LD161854Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Tsentrosoyuz Council is now taking place in Moscow. Here is our correspondent Svetlana Paramonova: [Begin recording]

At today's meeting of the council there was a discussion of the tasks set before consumer cooperatives by the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Presently the network of enterprises of consumer cooperatives serves over 100 million people living in settlements and small towns. Those in cooperatives play an important role in improving material and cultural conditions--as well as services--in rural areas. But new forms of services are being introduced rather slowly. A considerable proportion of the population is not yet served by public catering points.

A discussion also took place on methods to improve procurements and purchases of agricultural products from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the population.

The Tsentrosoyuz Council also discussed an organizational question. In connection with the retirement on pension of Klimov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board, Aleksey Alekseyevich Smirnov has been elected the new chairman. Previously he served as secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. [end recording]

RETIRING TSENTROSOYUZ CHAIRMAN RECEIVES AWARD

LD161856Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] We have just learned of the following decree issued by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

For many years of fruitful work in the system of consumer cooperatives, Aleksandr Petrovich Klimov has been awarded the Order of October Revolution.

BRIEFS

MAGADAN GOLD MINING SHORTCOMINGS--The Magadan Obkom Bureau today discussed the 7-month nonferrous metal extraction results and additional measures to enable the Severovostokzoloto Association to fulfill its 1978 plan. The obkom bureau noted that the associations' enterprises have been working unsatisfactorily this year and that supervisors of the association and mining enterprises have failed to meet the demands outlined in the obkom bureau's resolution on insuring fulfillment of this year's plan. "By a resolution of the obkom bureau, Cherepanov, director of the Orotukan mining and concentrating combine, has been released from his position for failure to fulfill the 7-month plan, poor work in August and insufficient economic supervision." The obkom bureau made it incumbent upon the association and directors of combines and placer mines to work out and implement additional measures to unconditionally fulfill the August plan. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW]

CONCERN FOR CASPIAN SEA--Alma-Ata, August 16, TASS--No industrial enterprises liable to contaminate the water and atmosphere will be built in the basin of the Ural River within the territory of Soviet Kazakhstan. The government of the republic has granted the status of a preserve to this vast area. Previously this status covered only the northern part of the Caspian Sea between the deltas of the Volga and the Ural. The purpose of this decision is to preserve the purity of the sea and river water inhabited by the world's biggest shoals of sturgeon. Shipping has been restricted in the part of the Ural River that is now a preserve. It is prohibited to use high-speed hydrofoil ships there, which frighten the fish. A narrow strip has been set aside for the slow-speed diesel ships plying to the sea and back. It lies off the main routes of sturgeon migration. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD]

KURIL ISLANDS FISHING AREA--The Dalryba's Commercial Fisheries Department has reported that large numbers of saury have been spotted north of the Shikotan Island, the south Kuril Islands area, making it possible to begin fishing for saury. The fishing expedition is also continuing fishing for walleyed pollock and mackerel. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW]

PACIFIC SARDINE FISHING DIFFICULTIES--Vladimir Ivanovich Kalistratov, chief of the Dalryba's Commercial Fisheries Department, said that hydrological conditions for Pacific sardine fishing are currently very difficult. But specialists predict that the situation should improve by the latter part of August. Good conditions currently exist for west Pacific sardine fishing along the northern Primorye coast and the Dalryba is considering moving some fishing and fish processing fleet to that area. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW]

KHABAROVSK AIRPORT FLIGHTS--Khabarovsk, which has air transportation links with 130 cities in the country, is correctly referred to as the Far East's air gateway. Almost all flights to the country's east and west have to transit through Khabarovsk. Since the beginning of this year, nonstop IL-62 flights have been inaugurated from Khabarovsk to Leningrad and Mineralnyye Vody. A nonstop flight has also been inaugurated on the Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy-Moscow route. TU-154 planes operate on the Khabarovsk-Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy route and on the Khabar Ovsk-Frunze route. First class passenger service was introduced on the Khabarovsk-Moscow-Khabarovsk route on 1 August this year. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW]

CSA REPORTS 50 MILLION HECTARES OF GRAIN AND PULSE CROPS CUT

LD161656Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Today the USSR Central Statistical Administration compiled a routine summary of the course of the harvest and the preparations for the 1978 harvest in the country's kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. Grain crops and pulse crops have been cut on an area exceeding 50 million hectares, which is 40 percent of the sown area. About 80 percent of the cut grain has been threshed.

Harvesting has crossed the border of the northern, virgin land, oblasts of Kazakhstan earlier than usual. This makes the situation more complicated as it reduces the opportunities for maneuvering machinery and spare parts.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CSA RESULTS

LD162158Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Commenting on the Central Statistical Administration's report in an interview with a TASS correspondent, Deputy Chief Parshin of a USSR Ministry of Agriculture main administration said that the borders of the harvesting work have now noticeably expanded. The reaping work is being complicated by unstable weather and frequent rains.

The toilers of Rostovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts have revised their socialist pledges. The grain growers of the Don area have decided to sell the homeland 4.3 million tons of grain, and the land workers of Orenburgskaya Oblast have decided to sell 5.5 million tons.

In the Ukraine grain crops have been cut on an area of 5.3 million hectares and in Kazakhstan on an area of 5.5 million hectares. Almost all the reaped crops have been threshed.

The harvesting of cereal crops has been completed by the farms of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Azerbaijan. In many parts of the country the harvesting of potatoes, vegetables and fruits has begun and the sowing of winter crops is getting underway.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 16 AUGUST

LD170256 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0230 GMT on 16 August reports that corn harvesting has begun in Tomskaya Oblast and that every hectare is yielding over 250 quintals.

The radio reports at 0500 GMT that more than 5,000 tons of grain arrive every day at elevators in the Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. The same broadcast also says that there are difficulties in distributing the grain harvest in Krasnodarskiy Kray because of a shortage of freightcars. The railroads have supplied 540 fewer cars than planned. As a result, some wheat is being unloaded onto open platforms and some 50,000 tons of grain have also been unloaded onto open platforms.

The same broadcast reports that harvesting has begun in bad weather in Non-Chernozem lands. In many fields of Ivanovskaya Oblast grain has been flattened; as a result, combine harvesters have been fitted with stalk-lifters and cutters have been adapted.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports from Uralskaya Oblast that grain fields occupy 1.7 million hectares of land and that 1 million hectares have been threshed.

At 0900 GMT the radio informs its listeners that grain and pulse crops have been out on about 30 million hectares, or 36 percent of the total.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that farms in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast have completed laying winter wheat seeds for next year's harvest and that dressing has begun. The same broadcast reports that Svetloyarskiy Rayon in Volgoradskaya Oblast has delivered almost 120,000 tons of grain. Meanwhile it is reported that harvesting is going well in Belgorodskaya Oblast despite bad weather. Farms have threshed grain on 500,000 hectares and grain stores have received 500,000 tons of grain.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that harvesting is underway on 1 million hectares of grain in Zabaykaliye.

At 2100 GMT the radio informs its listeners that rural workers in Moldavia, Azerbaijan and the Turkmen SSR are completing their harvest of cereal grain crops. The same broadcast reports that workers in Orenburgskaya Oblast are selling their 2nd million ton of grain.

At 2230 GMT the radio reports that 4.3 million tons of grain pledged by the Don growers is 800,000 tons more than the plan.

BAD WEATHER DELAYS FODDER PROCUREMENT IN SOME AREAS

LD161455Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Fodder procurement is continuing on farms in Kostroma Oblast. However, there are quite a few farms in the oblast where time is being lost waiting for good weather. In the oblast as a whole, one-third of the sown and natural grasses have not been reaped, and only 43 percent of the grass meal and granules have been procured. Kologrivskiy, Antropovskiy and Soligalichskiy rayons are particularly laggard. The obkom and soviet of people's deputies are now taking urgent extra measures to put matters right. Thus, haydrying has been organized as in the Moscow region, using artificial ventilation and electric motors. Part of the equipment from the fodder shops is also being used to speed up drying. These measures should have the desired effect.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON DON AND URALS REGION HARVEST DATA

LD161457 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 August 1978 front-pages a 200-word report by correspondent M. Kryukov under the heading "Granaries Are Being Filled." Datelined Rostov-na-Donu, 12 August, the report states: "Today the Don grain growers completed the sale of the fourth million ton of grain to the state; 1.2 million tons of strong and valuable wheats have been sent to the motherland's granaries. The farms of Salskiy and Zernogradskiy rayons have each sold over 300,000 tons of grain.

The same paper also front-pages a 900-word report from Uralskaya Oblast by nonstaff correspondent Ya. Velizhanskiy under the heading "From the Grain Field of the Urals Region." The report states: "By 9 August, grain had been cut on an area of over 1 million hectares. Over 500,000 tons of grain had been poured into the state granaries."

EQUIPMENT DELAYS CAUSING LAGS IN BEET HARVEST

LD161558Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] The progress of harvesting work on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and related questions have been examined at a meeting of the All-Union headquarters for material and technical services to agriculture and the operations group of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. The meeting noted that a rich harvest is ripening on the beet plantations; harvesting requires new combines and transportation services. However, reoughly 14,000 beets combines are still not ready for work. Certain components are in short supply and being delayed by the Saratov heavy engineering works. The Ministry of the Food Industry was criticized for cutting back on the number of reception points, for this is leading to increased demands on transportation and to harvest losses.

UKRAINE, NORTH CAUCASUS, VOLGA SELLING GRAIN ABOVE CONTRACT

LD161212Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The government purchasing organizations in the Soviet Union are getting a big amount of this year's grain from the farm cooperatives. The government guarantees the sale of any amount of grain. Contracts are signed with the farm cooperatives for several years, which determines how much grain, milk, meat, eggs and other products of farms will sell at stable prices. Everything sold above that goes at higher prices. Farms in the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and in the Volga area, where a good harvest has been grown, are selling grain above the contract quotas and consequently at higher prices.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS HARVEST NEARING COMPLETION IN UKRAINE

AU161155 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 16 August states that the "farms of Krymskaya, Khersonskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts have completed grain threshing, and the farmers of Voroshilovgradskaya, Donetskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts are about to complete this work." The same broadcast quotes the Ukraine's Central Statistical Administration as figuring that "by 14 August grain and bean crops in the Ukraine--excluding corn--had been mown on 13,258,000 hectares, or 87 percent of the target, and threshed on 11,790,000 hectares."

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 15 August adds that early grain crops in Poltavskaya Oblast have been cut on 700,000 hectares and threshed on 560,000 hectares. In Donetskaya Oblast grain has reportedly been threshed on 634,000 hectares, or 96 percent of the target.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT ASSESSES SITUATION

LD161615Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin report: "Increasing the Pace"]

[Text] Reaping is in full swing in the country's fields. Implementing the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions, rural working people are seeking to carry out harvesting work in a short time and without loss, and to give the motherland more grain and other agricultural produce. As was already reported, farms in Zaporozhskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Krymskaya oblasts and Stavropolskiy Kray have fulfilled their pledges for grain sales to the state and are continuing to dispatch grain.

According to the figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 7 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 39.5 million hectares on Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises; this is 31 percent of the crop area. Crops from an area of 27.3 million hectares--69 percent of the area cut--have been threshed. The increase in the area threshed during the week was higher and totaled 9.2 million hectares. However, a considerable lag can still be observed in comparison with last year.

Overcoming the difficulties connected with the complex weather conditions, many collectives are attaining a high pace of summer work. Grain crops have been threshed from large areas in Volgogradskaya, Rostovskaya, Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts. Don farms have poured 3.7 million tons of grain into the state's granaries; Kuban farms approximately 4 million tons, and Volgogradskaya Oblast farms more than 2 million tons. The success is being achieved thanks to mass competition among machine operators, extensive use in the fields of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method of organizing harvesting and the highly productive use of equipment. The experience of Rostovskaya Oblast's Peschanokopskiy Rayon, which is described on page 3 of the newspaper today, is instructive in this respect.

In all, grain crops in the RSFSR have been cut on 20.8 million hectares--27 percent of the crop area--and those from 12.4 million hectares, or 59 percent of the area cut, have been threshed. Farms have begun harvesting in Kaliningradskaya, Vladimirskaya, Moskovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kirovskaya, Permskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts, the Chuvashskaya, Tatarskaya and Udmurtskaya ASSR's and Novosibirskaya, Tomskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts. Adopting the southerners' experience, it is important to take account of every fine hour. If the average daily output in cutting grain crops is raised to 30-50 hectares per unit and in threshing to 12-15 hectares, as has been achieved in the North Caucasus region, it will be possible to harvest grain crops everywhere in 10-12 days. Unfortunately, there are still many instances of low machine productivity in harvesting and of combines standing idle due to organizational and technical hitches.

Thanks to a shortage of spare parts and the low standard of repair work, many combines have not yet been commissioned in Kurganskaya, Novosibirskaya and other oblasts. In 7 months there has been a shortfall of 3,170 augers from the Tula combine plant and 3,060 transmissions; 2,170 clutches and more than 4,000 hubs from the Taganrog combine plant. The Muchurinski Motordetal Association of the automotive industry ministry undersupplies seven different spare parts. Supply organs are resolving extremely slowly the question of providing combines with V-belts. It is important to eliminate these shortcomings more quickly.

Farms in the Ukraine have cut grain and pulse crops on three-fourths of the crop area--11.4 million hectares. The crops from 8.5 million hectares have been threshed. Following the example of the progressive machine operators of Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts, the competition to thresh 100 tons of grain per unit per day and 1,000-1,500 tons in the season is acquiring broad scope. Working in accordance with the team contract method, masters of the republic's grain routes are stepping up grain deliveries to the elevators. This work must be accelerated in Kirovogradskaya, Kharkovskaya and Sumskaya oblasts, where much grain has accumulated on the threshing floors.

Kazakhstan has begun reaping its fifth million hectares--16 percent of the crop area. Some 14 oblasts are already reaping there.

Harvesting of cereals is drawing to an end in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Turkmenia. Reaping has been carried out over 87 percent of the area in Moldavia. Belorussian farms have piled the first hundreds of thousands of hectares of rye, wheat and barley into windrows and threshed them. Reaping has begun in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

Mass harvesting of early potatoes is continuing on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Ryazanskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts. Some 59,000 tons of tubers have been dispatched to the all-union reserve. Work is developing in the truck gardens. According to current figures, 3,107,000 tons of vegetables have been procured. It is important to deliver high-quality produce to the consumers as quickly as possible and to process it and lay it in for winter storage.

The farmers' most important task is exemplary preparation and successful sowing of winter crops. The soil has been tilled for winter crops on 16.4 million hectares. This is somewhat less than by 10 August last year. Only a few days remain until the start of optimum sowing times, but the soil-preparation plan has been fulfilled only 24 percent in Orlovskaya Oblast, 12 percent in Novgorodskaya Oblast, 10 percent in Ivanovskaya Oblast and 9 percent in the Mariyskaya ASSR. It is necessary to accelerate the procurement and preparation of seeds of interrepublican and interoblast deliveries in order to insure that every farm has a full stock of rye, wheat and barley seed grain by the start of the sowing.

DAGESTANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ON POOR AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

LD1110O7Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Correspondent A. Kazikhanov report: "From Positions of High Exactingness"]

[Excerpts] Makhachkala--A Dagestanskiy Obkom plenum has been held to discuss the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the theses and conclusions of the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report at the plenum was delivered by Obkom First Secretary M.S.I. Umakhanov.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the speaker noted, great changes have occurred in the agriculture of this mountain region in the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum.

However, there are still many shortcomings in the republic's agriculture. This applies particularly to the improvement of qualitative indicators. The yields of grain crops, especially corn, remain low. The vegetable and fruit yield is increasing slowly and milk yields are low. Not enough attention is paid to the problems of rural and water resources construction.

The speaker and M. Alibekov, first secretary of Khasavyurtovskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor V. Gustomyasova, leader of a link of the Gorkovskiy Sovkhoz in Kizlyarskiy Rayon; K. Imamova, worker on the Mijhtadirskiy Sovkhoz in Magaramkentskiy Rayon; T. Muslimov, first secretary of Charodinskiy Raykom; and Sh. Mamedov, the republic's minister of agriculture, who all spoke in the debate, drew attention to the fact that little attention is still paid in Dagestan to advanced techniques of fodder procurement, in particular cured hay and the manufacture of granules and fodder meal.

The plenum oulined measures to eliminate the shortcomings. It was decided to increase the production of grain, meat and eggs, to improve the quality of livestock products and to switch to intensive truck gardening. Viticulture will undergo further development.

In the resolution that was adopted the plenum participants and the communists of the mountainous region assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that Dagestan's working people will make every effort to fulfill their pledges for the further upsurge of the republic's agriculture.

UNDERGROUND TREMOR FELT IN TBILISI 15 AUGUST

LD161302Y Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, August 16, TASS--A 3-4 point-strong underground tremor could be felt in Tbilisi today at 12 hours 05 minutes Moscow time. There was no damages to buildings and structures.

The epicenter of the earthquake, a TASS correspondent was told at the Institute of Geophysics of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, was 9 kilometers southwest of the capital of the republic on the Javakhet plateau. The strength of the underground tremor at the epicenter was about six points.

COSMONAUTS ENTER 3d MONTH, CONDUCT MEDICAL CHECKS

LD161322Y Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The space flight of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov has entered its third month.

Most of their working schedule today aboard the scientific research complex Salyut-Soyuz-29--Progress-3 is devoted to medical investigations which carried out regularly in order to check and forecast their condition and capacity for work during a long space flight.

By using the Polinom-2M, rheograph and Beta apparatuses the two cosmonauts are studying the heart's contraction and test the reaction of blood circulation to dosed exercises on a veloergometer.

The program also includes a medical-biological experiment to study the dynamics of change in the composition of the gas medium in the premises of the orbital complex.

Technological experiments for the study of materials in outer space are continued in orbit on the units Kristall and Splav.

According to crew reports and telemetric information, the onboard systems of the orbital research complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Medical Reports Good

LD170104Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The 9th week of the orbital flight of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov is nearing an end. The crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-3 research complex are continuing to carry out planned research and experiments. Another technological experiment in space material studies has been carried out on the Kristall installation. All systems onboard the orbital system are operating normally. From the results of comprehensive medical studies made on 16 August and from the crews reports, the state of their health is good.

'INTERNATIONAL' RESEARCH PROGRAM INTO EARTH'S CRUST

LD161406Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tashkent, August 16, TASS--An expedition of Soviet scientists left for the mountains today to take part in an international experiment for seismic sounding of the earth's curst in the area of the Pamirs and Himalayas. They are to install instruments to register, between September 10 and 16, the passage of artificially induced seismic waves. Twelve specially calculated explosions are to be set off for the purpose. This experiment is to complete a five-year research program involving scientists of the Soviet Union, India, Italy and Pakistan. This year, they were joined by their colleagues from the USA.

"The effectiveness of such investigations was proved already by the first seismic-sounding explosions staged in 1973 and 1974", said Ibragim Hamrabayev, director of the Institute of Geology and Geophysics, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, who is in charge of the experiment on behalf of the Soviet Union. "The instruments registered oscillations which helped us to take glimpses, as it were, of the earth's interior which cannot be reached so far by any drilling rig. This added greatly to our knowledge of the structure of the central part of the continent. It was proved, specifically; that lying beneath this zone is the thickest esrth's crust on the globe. This fact is of great theoretical as well as practical value, because it will help find the most promising deposits and manifestations of various ores."

The present experiment will be much broader in scope and program. Thirty three special observation posts are being established in Soviet territory alone. A network of such posts is also to be set up in the north of the Asian subcontinent. The American scientists expressed willingness to make observations on the slopes of the Hindukush and Karakorum. Soviet scientists are helping their foreign colleagues to equip their mountain observatories. The Indian geophysicists, for instance, have decided to use instruments made in Kiev (the capital of the Ukraine).

"This time," Ibragim Hamrabayev said," we hope to 'peep' into a depth of up to 250 kilometres. But it is not only a matter of record depths: We intend to study the principal layers of the earth's crust and the upper mantle, to register faults and fractures, to find out possible foci of earthquakes, and to locate mineral deposits." Academician Hamrabayev stressed the systematic nature of the present investigations in which seismic sounding is combined with geological survey and observations of the earth from outer space.

BRIEFS

COSMONAUTS' PHOTOS DISCOVER WATER--Moscow, August 16, TASS--Photographs taken by the cosmonauts helped to discover underground water storages in the area of the Mangyshlak Peninsula at the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea. Tentative reserves of fresh and slightly mineralised water reach there 3.5 to 4 billion cubic metres. Formerly Mangyshlak had been known as a waterless area, while geological prospecting for drastically needed water there usually produced negative forecasts. It turned out, however, that the water could be better seen from space. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD]

KAZAKH TV TOWER CONSTRUCTION--One of the highest television towers in the country is being built on the southwest slopes of the Koktyube mountains in Kazakhstan. It is 360 meters high, and is to be completed in 1980. The construction design of the column is unique in the Soviet Union. The relay station will carry five color television programs. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD]

TEXT OF USTINOV ORDER FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY

LD161105Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Minister of Defense Order No 203, 13 August 1978, Moscow"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers of the Army and Navy!
Comrade military construction workers!
Comrade veterans of military construction!

Today the USSR Armed Forces together with the entire Soviet people are celebrating Construction Workers Day. This year the construction workers' holiday is being held in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm evoked by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation, as well as the report at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Implementing the 25th party congress decisions and the directions and recommendations voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his trip to areas of Siberia and the Far East and at the 18th All-Union Komsomol Congress, and joining actively in the socialist competition to raise production efficiency and work quality and to fulfill successfully the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, military construction workers are making a weighty contribution through their labor to strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might. They have achieved high indicators in fulfilling the production plans and the socialist pledges that have been adopted. The targets for the first 6 months of this year set by the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development have been fulfilled in terms of the volume of contract work and the commissioning of housing.

Comrade military construction workers, workers, employees, engineers and technicians of Defense Ministry military construction and design organizations and construction industry enterprises, veterans of military construction!

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday--Construction Workers Day!

I wish you further successes in the struggle to raise the efficiency and quality of construction in every possible way!

Introduce persistently the achievements of scientific and technical progress, new forms and methods of organizing construction and installation work and the team contract. Observe strictly plan discipline and struggle to fulfill ahead of schedule the 1978 plan for capital construction, to raise labor productivity and to achieve high economic indicators in construction.

Strive to insure the timely commissioning of all projects and installations nearing completion in accordance with the high contemporary demands of science and technology; to insure skillful utilization of existing reserves, and the absolute and complete fulfillment of the socialist pledges that have been adopted.

Improve your political training and professional skill and strengthen discipline and organization.

Augment the glorious combat and labor traditions of military construction units.

Long live the great Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 5-12 SEPT MILITARY EXERCISES

LD141632Y Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

["Announcement by the USSR Defence Ministry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--Exercises of the troops of the Transcaucasian Military District will be held in the area of Kutaisi, Batumi and Kirovobad from September 5 to 12 with a view to improving aspects of interaction between different armed services. The exercises are to involve land forces together with units and elements of the airforce, it was announced here.

About 25,000 men are supposedly to take part in the troop exercises.

MILITARY AKTIVS DISCUSS BREZHNEV REPORT TO CPSU JULY PLENUM

LD091337 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 August 1978 publishes on page 2 under the general heading "Party Aktiv Meetings" a 250-word report by Maj V. Ryazantsev from the Transbaykal Military District on a meeting of the district's party aktiv held to discuss L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, which notes that the report at the aktiv meeting was delivered by the District Commander Army General P. Belik. It also publishes a 60-word unattributed report noting that party aktiv meetings have also been held in the Central Asian Military District, Northern Group of Forces and Baltic and Black Sea fleets to discuss the same topic.

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